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CZECHOSLOVAK MEDIA COMMENTS ON SALT II ACCORD, MBFR

SALT II Battle in U.S.

AU311635 Prague ZEMEDLESKE NOVINY in Czech 26 May 79 p 2 AU

["(KB)"-signed article: "The 'Battle' For the Treaty Has Started"]

[Excerpts] Scarcely had the White House begun to prepare for the trip to Vienna, when it became obvious that the fate of SALT II is far from definite on the American side. And the American hawks have begun their attack against the treaty even before its signing--and here again we have a typically American phenomenon. Understandably they are doing this solely in the endeavor to negate in advance the significance of the forthcoming signing of the document and, as far as possible, to disturb the course of the USSR-U.S. summit meeting itself.

And thus it is no wonder that every day we can witness the most varied declarations by top American figures, by politicians and other significant personalities, some of whom are realistically defending the SALT II, and others sharply attacking it. Let it be said here in honor of President Carter that he himself is exerting considerable effort to make his forthcoming meeting with L. Brezhnev successful and that he has most energetically set out to fight for the future ratification of the treaty in the Senate.

Let us mention at least some of his statements, since they are proof of the fact that--after a certain period of deviation and stagnation--political realism is again asserting itself in the American leadership. As far back as 12 May Jimmy Carter warned that should the Senate not ratify SALT II, this would have "extremely fatal consequences, both for the United States and for world peace." "The senate's rejection would place the United States into the position of warmongerers, who had even refused to participate in the balanced limitation of the most destructive weapons in the world," the American President declared at the time. "Thus the treaty is carefully balanced, it defends our country's security and it will be a contribution to world peace. It also corresponds to the Soviet Union's interests," J. Carter declared this week, and he again warned against the very negative consequences of a rejection of this document.

And thus the American President himself, and a whole number of other U.S. representatives, have not only clearly warned the American hawks, but also uncompromisingly replied to their unfounded and hackneyed arguments that SALT II "will insure for the USSR a nuclear supremacy over the United States"--as for instance Republican Senator J. Farn, or P. Nitze, former member of the American delegation to the SALT talks, and others like to declare.

However, we must emphatically state here that even if the approval of SALT II in the American Congress will not be an easy and simple affair, one should not succumb to pessimism over the statements of the American reaction; it is neither good, nor is it possible to give up the hopes which the world justly connects with the treaty and with the forthcoming Brezhnev-Carter meeting in Vienna. Because it is in the interests of the American President himself, and of his prestige and future; and it is also within his power and within the power of the other Washington figures to successfully defend and push through SALT II in alliance with the American public.

'Wavering, Uncertain' Senate

AU311620 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 79 p 5, 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "The Wavering and Uncertain Senate"]

[Summary] The first question that must be answered is: Who will be ratifying the SALT II agreement? According to the U.S. Constitution it should be the U.S. Senate. But whom do the 100 senators represent? The fate of the document of such great world significance will be decided by bourgeois politicians, all of them representing the ruling exploiters class, none of them an ordinary or average American.

No one can tell what attitude they will adopt toward the agreement, since the Senate is divided into many opposed groups, according to party membership, the financial or monopoly capital they represent, and frequently for merely personal reasons.

"The most sober estimate prevailing these days in Washington states that 20 senate members are, in principle, against the agreement; 40 members support it; and the remaining 40 are undecided." An interesting estimate, which can be illustrated by the following facts:

Senator Edward Kennedy, a millionaire son of a powerful bourgeois family with great traditional influence in the Democratic Party, has been in favor of the agreement from the very beginning. The Republican Helms, who had to pay $6 million for his Senate seat, is an inveterate enemy of the agreement, whereas the democrat Metzenbaum from Ohio says simple-mindedly that he has not decided yet.

"The voting on the agreement in the Senate and the entire ratification process will be a great struggle of extraordinary significance. The United States will have to choose between two paths, because a third one does not exist. Either the Senate will ratify the agreement--or it will not, and then "the United States will embark on an aberrant course and erect a serious obstacle to what has today already become a worldwide peace effort which, thanks to the Soviet Union, has become deeply rooted in the peoples' minds."

President Carter has recognized that the United States does not have many alternatives. Speaking of the possibility that the Senate could reject the agreement, he said: We would then look like warmongers, and not like a peace-loving nation. His words have stirred up a hornets' nest among the agreement's adversaries in the Senate. "Senator Hayakawa from California flew into a rage because the President, by his term 'warmongers,' is exerting pressure on the adversaries of the agreement and places them in a very unpleasant light in the eyes of the American public. Senator Nunn from Carter's home state of Georgia, who harbors no sympathies for the agreement, has even called the President's words 'Soviet propaganda.'"

The small club of Senate hawks, strictly opposed to the agreement, is not to be envied. "Some of its members are even now afraid of the voters, of the American public." Republican Senator Howard Baker, who is still against the agreement, warned all adversaries of the agreement some time ago that votes against it are very unpopular among the American public. "The senators fear for their seats and they are afraid that, by rejecting the agreement which is supported by the vast majority of American people, they could become unacceptable as candidates for their voters in the next elections." [paragraph continues]

Thus for some senators--and particularly the undecided ones--ratification is a matter of personal interest and of their political future.

The Senate is a peculiar political body of the American bourgeoisie and it would be naive to believe that every senator is familiar with the principles of U.S. foreign policy. "A large group of senators has only vague ideas about foreign policy and international relations and belongs to the group of so-called undecided senators. These senators are waiting for the stances of their more powerful, frequently better educated and cleverer colleagues. They let themselves be easily influenced by various interest groups of the American bourgeoisie, and often even by the President and the government."

In the American bourgeois democracy the office of President involves extraordinary power and is unachieveable for most bourgeois politicians; thus "the president's personal authority and his efforts to convince may play a decisive role in the final phase of the ratification process in the senate."

However, certain personalities in the Senate can influence the course of the ratification process. Leaving out people like Senator Kennedy or Senator Jackson, an exponent of the military-industrial complex, whose stances are known. Let us mention a few of the others: Senator Robert Byrd will play one of the key roles; so far he has always supported Carter, and Carter is relying on him, but his attitude is not yet clear. Howard Baker is still wavering. He is "obviously afraid of voting against the agreement, because of his ambitions" of becoming a presidential candidate for the Republicans in the next election. He is advocating the tactics of "amendment," that is of changes in the agreement. "This is a most dangerous course, which will have the same results as a rejection of the agreement. Baker and a number of other senators are obviously hoping that he will thus save face in front of the American public." John Stennis supported the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostock and "his 'yes' would be of extraordinary value." Senator Nunn, committed to military matters, "has a great influence on a number of his colleagues and his attitude will probably influence some of them." He belongs among the adversaries of SALT II, or those wishing its amendment; the same can be said of former astronaut Glenn.

It is interesting that the U.S. media give more space to the adversaries of the agreement that to its defenders. But the campaign for pushing it through is only beginning.

"The Carter administration has realized the threatening danger. Secretary of State Vance has come out with an emphatic statement, in which he explained to the senators that any amendment to the adopted and signed agreement would 'kill it.'" He was warning them that a ratification with amendments would be equal to a rejection. He was indirectly answered by Howard Baker, who said that it is "not improbable" that the agreement would not be ratified without any changes. Baker thus "confirmed that the enemies of the agreement regard as most attractive the possibility to destroy the Soviet-American agreement by this insidious tactic. At the same time the gentlemen senators could, in the face of the American public, hide behind the claim that they had agreed to the agreement, but 'merely with changes'.

"Secretary Vance's explanation should be admonition enough for them that such a lie would not pass, not only with the American public, but also with the world public and that they would fully bear their share of the blame."

The views of the senators can change, even several times over, during the discussion of the agreement and the decision will be made during the voting itself. One thing is certain: Were the SALT II agreement to be subjected to popular voting, it would be ratified by more than 80 percent of U.S. citizens.

But the American Senate is not a reflection of the U.S. people...

Zorin on Salt II Signing

LD031904 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Professor Valentin Zorin has appeared on Czechoslovak TV on a number of occasions and so there is no need to give him a more detailed introduction. At the moment he is getting ready to go to Vienna for the top-level Soviet-American meeting. We asked him for a comment on the second treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons:

[Zorin--begin recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]
We must not imagine that after the agreement is concluded all the problems will be solved and the arms race ended. This is a second phase, because as soon as SALT II is signed and ratified talks will start about the next phase. Namely, SALT III.

However, the present phase is of great significance, mainly in the political sphere, since we are talking about the operation of a mechanism to bring about detente in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is also of military significance although the armaments level remains rather high. It establishes, however, a definite borderline beyond which the arms race will not advance.

Finally, the treaty is of no small economic significance. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown estimates that if SALT II agreement is signed Americans will save some $30 billion over a 10-year period, and our savings will be about the same. Thus the significance of this treaty, if it can be signed and then ratified, will be exceptionally important.

Whereas opponents of the agreements used to attack the treaty as such and oppose its signing, they have now turned to fresh tactics. During phase one they tried to pressure the government into not signing the agreement. The government is, nonetheless, intent on signing it so the battle has now moved to the question of ratifying the treaty.

Even in this area, however, the American opponents of detente are finding it difficult to openly oppose the agreement. After all the 1980 election campaign has already started. Many sectors will next year be meeting their electors, an actual majority of whom, as an American public opinion poll indicates, favors concluding the agreement. This is why opponents of the treaty have tried a foreign trade maneuver. They are no longer saying "no", in fact what they are saying is "yes, but"; "we are in favor of the agreement, we need it, but it needs adjusting and improving."

These are in effect attempts to torpedo the agreement. The fact is, dear viewers, that the preparations for the agreement took 6 years or more. I would say that every word, every paragraph has been weighed with medical precision, to insure that it is equally balanced. Any change to the agreement after it is signed will change the balance and will make the agreement unacceptable to the Soviet Union and will put the whole thing back to where we started.

This is precisely what is intended by those people who are trying the foreign trade maneuver. It should be thought that the American public will realize the real state of affairs and will not permit the agreement to be strangled at birth, as it were.

The main point is that the agreement must be signed and ratified in that form in which it has now been made ready. [end recording]

SALT, MBFR and NATO Session

LD020918 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On Thursday [31 May] the spring session of the NATO foreign ministers ended in the Hague. Its results were awaited with eagerness, especially in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting at which both countries' leaders will sign a SALT II treaty. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the results of the session, presided over by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, are marked by a persistent attempt by the NATO hawks to obstruct the process of detente in the military field. Though the representatives of the NATO states formally hailed the forthcoming signing of SALT II, the subsequent course of the session was fully dominated by the cold war spirit, so typical of NATO meetings.

This was especially pronounced in the debate on the proposal adopted at the recent Budapest (?meeting) of the Foreign Ministers Council of the Warsaw Treaty States. The proposal urges the participants of the Helsinki Conference to conclude a treaty pledging not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against each other. However, no response came from the NATO states. Moreover, Joseph Luns once again repeated the old cliche of an alleged Soviet Military buildup and nonexistent danger it poses to Western Europe. These and similar fabrications by Mr Luns, who was joined by the foreign ministers of some NATO states, were as usual only an overture to calls for a continued NATO arms drive.

The pact's plans concretely envisage the modernization of nuclear weapons in Europe and the deployment of medium-range missiles and nuclear weapons on the territory of some Western European countries. The NATO countries block the process of detente in the military field not only by their rearmament programs but also by their nonconstructive approach to the Vienna talks on troops and arms reductions in central Europe.

At a press conference held yesterday after the conclusion of the 204th plenary session, the Czechoslovak delegate (Jan Chanduga) had to draw attention to the fact that the NATO states had so far reacted to only 2 out of the 14 articles of the socialist countries' compromise proposals of 8 June 1978.

The results of the Hague session sharply contrast with the peaceful proposals and positions of the Warsaw Treaty states. The session was yet another attempt of the North Atlantic militaristic circles to poison the improving international atmosphere, especially with a view to the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty on strategic arms limitation.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS POPE'S ARRIVAL IN WARSAW

AU022030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] As announced by news agencies, Pope John Paul II arrived today in Warsaw for an 8-day visit to Poland. He was given a pompous reception. Those who welcomed this high representative of the Vatican, this center of religious obscurantism, included, in addition to Cardinal Wyszynski and other Polish religionists, a large number of high officials of the revisionist clique, including head of state Jablonski.

ATA COMMENTS ON RECENT BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU011104 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

["The Chieftain of Soviet Social-Imperialism in Hungary"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA)--The news agencies report that the chieftain of Soviet social-imperialism, Brezhnev, accompanied by a large suite of high-ranking Kremlin officials is visiting Hungary. According to the news agencies, Brezhnev's talks and meetings in Budapest are concentrated on the bilateral relations as well as on a number of problems of the present-day international situation.

The Soviet Union is constantly interested in strengthening its positions in the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe, in deepening their political and economic dependence in compliance with its hegemonic and expansionist aims in this region of Europe, as well as in other regions of the world. Herein lies the source of all the political and military activity of the recent days carried out by the Soviet social-imperialists in Eastern Europe including also the visit of Brezhnev in Hungary. Some time ago, the Soviet prime minister, Kosygin, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia, while the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty, this obedient tool of Moscow, was held in Hungary, which was followed by the big military manoeuvers in the same country.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS KOSYGIN PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU301600 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 27 May 79 p 4 AU

[Taqo Zoto article in the "World Weekly Review" column: " The Visit of Pressure and Diktat"]

[Text] Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin paid a visit to Czechoslovakia from 22 to 25 May. The visit was clamorously proclaimed by the press of the Moscow social imperialists and that of the Czechoslovak revisionists. However, the revisionist propaganda cannot conceal the real intentions of these frequent trips by Moscow emissaries to the vassal countries of Eastern Europe, regardless of how it labels them.

The Soviet social imperialists have recently embarked on an extensive political, diplomatic and military offensive in their vassal countries. Recently, they have held maneuvers of the aggressive Warsaw Pact in Hungary. Immediately after these maneuvers, Kosygin went to Czechoslovakia. There is much noise now about Brezhnev's imminent visit to Hungary. All this activity has fixed objectives, and purpose is for the Russian metorpolis to tighten the screws on the vassal countries. Kosygin and Brezhnev embarked on these trips after the saber rattling maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact in order to put further pressure on the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe and to achieve their predatory and imperialist policy in these countries by exerting pressure.

The Czechoslovak news agency recently stressed that "during Kosygin's talks in Czechoslovakia particular attention was devoted to the intensification and expansion of economic integration." Without much comment, it is clearly obvious that Kosygin was pressing for vassal Czechoslovakia's swifter all-round economic integration in the interests of the Russian metropolis. Kosygin did not hesitate to reprimand the Czechoslovaks and to ration the consumption of their fuel. He said that Czechoslovakia "should take strict measures to limit oil and gas consumption.

The news agencies note that Kosygin and Strougal also discussed other issues related to the international situation. Through these emissaries the Moscow social imperialists have made a habit of dictating their policy and seeking support through pressure for all their imperialist and hegemonistic activities.

Kosygin's current visit to Czechoslovakia is further new evidence of the continual all-round pressure that Moscow's social imperialists exert on Czechoslovakia. They have continued to increase their occupation forces in Czechoslovakia and have stepped up their economic and political pressure. All this is connected with their intention to keep the Czechoslovak people constantly under the Russian boot. These visits and "demonstrations and parades" organized by the leaders of the Kremlin and Prague are detrimental to the Czechoslovak people, who are subjected to the burden of domestic bourgeoisie and Russian occupiers.

JOURNAL SCORES SFRY POLICIES TOWARD ALBANIAN MINORITY

AU291210 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA)--"YLLI", political-social and literary-artistic review, carries an article in its latest issue entitled: The Review "NIN" of Belgrade Conceals the Truth on the Situation of Albanian Population in Yugoslavia. The article reads in part:

In its recent writings on Kosovo, the weekly of Belgrade "NIN" tries to minimize the economic backwardness of this region and of the Albanian nationality in particular and to conceal the real causes of this situation.

In order that the truth on the backwardness of Kosovo be explained, herein we are publishing some data taken from the Yugoslav press and official statistics revealing the sources and the causes of this backwardness, about which the weekly of Belgrade keeps silent.

Kosovo and the other regions with Albanian population in Macedonia and Montenegro are the most backward regions of Yugoslavia. This backwardness is the consequence of the discriminating policy pursued towards these regions.

Kosovo is a region rich in minerals. Its coal deposits, discovered so far, constitute 64 per cent of all the reserves of Yugoslavia. As well as this, this region counts for 30 per cent of all the power reserves of Yugoslavia, 24 per cent of the reserves of lead and zinc, 28 per cent of the reserves of manganese, etc. Though it possesses such large mineral and power resources and, consequently, very favourable conditions for the development on this basis of processing industry, such a thing has not been done in Kosovo.

Kosovo is used as a source which supplies the other republics of Yugoslavia with raw material and unprocessed minerals, with electric power and agricultural products. At the same time, it has been transformed into a market for the sale of manufactured goods of these republics. More than two thirds out of the total quantity of electric power Kosovo produces is exploited by the republics of Yugoslavia. Though Kosovo is a major producer of electric power, the quantity that every family there consumes is lower than that consumed by the families in the republics and the average of Yugoslavia. The greatest shortage of electric power is especially felt by the Kosovo countryside, which has not yet been electrified completely. Electrification has concluded only in 9 out of 22 communes of Kosovo. Coal and gas too, turned out in Kosovo go to a considerable extent to the other republics.

Being mainly a region with an agricultural and livestock character, Kosovo has everything necessary for the development of light, foodstuff and processing industry. Despite this, this branch of industry has not assumed a sufficient development because its agricultural and livestock products serve as raw material for the factories of the republics of Yugoslavia. In October 1978, the Kosovo press wrote: "Wheat processing industry lacks in Kosovo. It turns out only bread. The other republics come and receive one kg of flour for 4-5 dinars and sell it to us in Kosovo ten times larger in the form of biscuits, macaroni, etc". This kind of division or as it is called in Yugoslavia 'specialisation of labour' within the Yugoslav state, has put Kosovo and its population in a discriminating position of an unequal and unbalanced economic exchange. The backwardness and unsuitable structure of Kosovo is conditions not only from the inherited situation, as is admitted in Belgrade. [sentence as received] The main thing is the policy of narrow interests of big capital, which is mainly in the developed republics of the north, which invest credits in the sectors that are not to the benefit of the Kosovo economy. As the Kosovo press admits, "In essence, the region has responded more to the needs of the developed industry in the country (in Yugoslavia), than to the solution of the key problems of its own development, such as the engagement of the able-bodied population and the extension of accumulation". This policy has been consistently implemented in Yugoslavia and its aim is to exploit the mineral and power reserves of Kosovo by camouflaging this with such statements as it is allegedly "invalid the opinion that the processing industry should also develop alongside the extracting industry in Kosovo".

The consequences of this exploiting and discriminating policy, the review "YLLI" continues further on, are especially obvious in the income per capita of the population, which in Kosovo are amongst the lowest in Yugoslavia. In 1957 they represented the figure of 49 per cent of the country's average, whereas after 20 years, in 1977, they were reduced still more and fell to 33 per cent of the average of Yugoslavia. The national incomes per head of population in Kosovo are 6 times less than in Slovenia. As it follows from the Yugoslav statistical data over the years 1976-1978, social production of the region of Kosovo had been foreseen to increase at an annual rate by 60 per cent larger than the average of Yugoslavia. In fact, this rate has been 50 per cent lower than this average. Thus, the tendency of the development of Kosovo economy goes to the opposite of forecasts made. This had led to the further deepening of the distinctions and its backwardness as compared with the economy of other republics. Herein is another fact confirming this. In 1978 the rate of increase of industrial production in Kosovo has been 4-5 times lower than that of Serbia.

The exploitation of Kosovo is also seen in the policy of investments. Over 90 per cent of the financial means which have been used in the economy of Kosovo in 1978 belong to the Yugoslav and foreign banks and only 7.7 per cent come from the incomes of Kosovo. But the banks, be they Yugoslav or foreign, make investments mainly in the trade, touristic or other objects which are very rentable and ensure large profits.

The economic backwardness is also reflected in the technical-scientific backwardness of Kosovo. This is confirmed by the fact that 95 per cent of the blue prints of those few objects which are built in this region, are made by the designing enterprises outside Kosovo, in the other republics. As well as this 45 per cent of these objects are built by the Yugoslav firms.

While the prices of industrial commodities which come to Kosovo from the other republics keep increasing, Kosovo is deprived of this right and it cannot raise the prices of its main products it sells to the republics, thus being put into completely discriminating conditions. In 1978, the quarrel between Kosovo and Macedonia continued because Macedonia received the electric power of Kosovo with a very low price, which was below the Yugoslav price. Such a policy in defining the prices brings about great losses to the economy of Kosovo and has greatly reduced the scale of its accumulation.

The policy of prices which the federation and the republics pursue toward Kosovo and which has brought about losses to the Kosovo enterprises, in fact makes possible that a great part of the national income created by the toil and sweat of the Kosovo workers be re-distributed and go in favour of the republics. If one sees the federative budget and that of the republics, it appears as if it is they which compensate the budget of Kosovo. In reality, it is the economy of Kosovo which ensures incomes to the other republics and the federative budget.

The agricultural economy, which is the most backward sector of the economy of Kosovo, is in the grip of a grave crisis. Though half of the population is engaged in agricultural production, today agriculture turns out only 20.9 per cent of social production. The private sector in agriculture owns 88 per cent of the arable land of Kosovo, 95 per cent of the fund of live-stock and five sixths of the agricultural machinery. The Kosovo press writes that the Kosovo agriculture has the lowest productivity in Yugoslavia. Live-stock too, which gives 33 per cent of the overall agricultural production, has a very low productivity. No interest is shown about agriculture in Kosovo. The irrigation system lacks there. Even those mechanical means which exist are not exploited properly. Kosovo has less agricultural cadres than the other regions of Yugoslavia. While Yugoslavia has one agricultural specialist for 270 hectares of land, Kosovo has one specialist for 700 hectares of land. Though Kosovo is a region with very fertile lands, with an agriculture which has good traditions, with industrious farmers, in 1978 as a result of the profound agricultural crisis which has it in its grip, it was forced to buy abroad thousands of tons of maize to meet the needs of the population.

Further on the review "YLLI" mentions concrete facts from the backwardness of the regions with Albanian population in Macedonia and Montenegro. Unemployment and economic emigration, writes the review "YLLI", have become grave wounds for Kosovo and the regions with Albanian population in Macedonia and Montenegro. The scale of the employment of the population of Kosovo is very low, the lowest throughout Yugoslavia. In 1978 in Slovenia, 40.3 per cent of the population was employed, whereas in Kosovo this figure was only about 10 per cent.

As it follows from the Kosovo press, the national structure, too, of the people engaged at work is discriminating against the Albanians. One in 4-6 Montenegrans and Serbians and one in 18 Albanians is employed in Kosovo. The unemployment and economic emigration in Kosovo has assumed large proportions. The majority of the unemployed, about 70 per cent, are young men under 30 years of age. A good part of them, 30 per cent, are qualified workers, young men who have graduated [from] the middle and higher schools. The commune of Tetova in Macedonia is distinguished for the number of unemployed Albanians, which amounts to 4500 persons, at a time when Macedonian workers from far distant regions are brought and are employed.

Unemployment has forced the population of Kosovo, the regions with Albanian population in Macedonia and Montenegro, to go and work abroad, to the countries of Europe. According to incomplete data, the number of the Albanians who have emigrated from Kosovo, namely, from the native places, amounts to 100 thousand people, out of whom 40 thousand are in Yugoslavia and 60 thousand in Europe.

The above mentioned facts, the review "YLLI" writes in conclusion, fully prove that the great backwardness of Kosovo and other regions with Albanian population in Macedonia and Montenegro is the consequence of the discriminating and colonising policy pursued towards the Albanian population.

TIRANA VIEWS CARTER COMMENTS ON OIL, FOREIGN POLICY

AU311250 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that U.S. President Carter gave a press conference in Washington yesterday. He dealt mainly with domestic problems and some international issues. Speaking about the domestic situation in the United States, President Carter dwelt at length on the energy crisis gripping the country within the framework of the general economic-financial crisis. His own words once again showed that the energy situation in the United States is very poor and that the country is facing a serious shortage of oil and oil byproducts.

The leader of the American administration exerted more pressure on oil exporting countries in OPEC. He again called on these countries not to increase the oil price because this would affect the interests of the United States and of other capitalist countries.

The increase in the oil price by the OPEC countries, a measure to protect their national economy, has recently been constantly at the center of the attention of the highest level leaders of American imperialism, who have, in many cases, shifted from compliments to direct threats to use force, if these countries continue to increase the oil price. Carter's last statement is also closely connected with Washington's open threat policy.

Referring to some recent political developments in the current international situation, including the Middle East, Rhodesia and so forth, the leader of American imperialism reiterated American [word indistinct] commitments in relevant regions and stressed that the United States will continue to concentrate its political activity in these regions.

Speaking on international issues, Washington's leader once again revealed that American imperialism will continue exerting all its efforts to preserve the role of international gendarme and thus force peoples and countries to accept the American diktat. This is the main goal of his foreign policy.

TSEDENBAL-LED MPR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 4 JUNE

LD041016 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, arrived here today. He is the leader of a party and state delegation, invited by the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria on a four-day official and friendly visit.

The delegation includes Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the CC of the MPRP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Myatabyn Peljee, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, who is chairman of the Mongolian part of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

At Sofia airport the distinguished guests were welcomed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov, and by other party and state leaders.

At the Bulgaro-Mongolian summit dialogue beginning here today a preview will be made on the progress achieved in bilateral relations. The two sides are expected to seek new opportunities for deepening their all-round cooperation.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1960, relations between the two fraternal countries have been making uniterrupted headway in all spheres of life: politics, economics, culture, science, technology, etc.

Bulgaro-Mongolian ties are being built up on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Complete unity exists between Bulgaria and Mongolia on all questions of bilateral cooperation. They have identical stands also on the questions of the international workers' and communist movement and the present international situation.

The two countries are promoting their cooperation both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The fields in which they are expected to expand their contacts are joint geological survey work for discovering mineral resources in Mongolia and also increased Bulgarian participation with specialists and complex equipment in the building up of the material and technical base of the Mongolian economy.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU011944 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)--The working meeting between Mr Dano Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Uniform Social Information System and Mr Damiranjavin Zagasbaldan, chairman of the Mongolian Central Statistical Administration, ended here with the signing of a protocol.

During the meeting views were exchanged on topical socioeconomic issues and on the basic trends in the future cooperation between the two departments in the development and improvement of statistical information systems. The necessity was stressed of closer ties in the solution of key tasks--the improvement of informational services, the foundation of automated state statistical systems, so that the increased demands of informational servicing of management work could be met.

STOICHKOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR

AU041457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian governmental economic delegation departed on 4 June for Prague. The delegation, led by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will participate in the regular session of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

LUKANOV, ROMANIA'S OPREA BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS 4 June

AU041455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Talks between Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, began on 4 June in Sofia. Petur Danailov and Petre Duminica, the two countries' ambassadors, are taking part in the talks.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY HELD IN ANKARA

AU311957 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, May 31 (BTA correspondent)--The fourth regular session of the Bulgarian-Turkish Joint Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation ended in Ankara today. In four days the two delegations, headed by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport of Bulgaria, and Mr Teoman Koprululer, minister of trade of Turkey, reviewed the past one-year period since the previous session of the committee and discussed a number of questions connected with the further development and expansion of economic cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and ended with the signing of a joint protocol providing for the activation of economic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. The document expresses the intention of the two states to increase and diversify their mutual trade. Bulgaria will supply Turkey with increased amounts of electricity, iron, steel, fertilizers, petrol products, etc, in exchange for wheat, faience, furniture, textiles and other products of Turkey's light industry. In the field of the food industry decisions of principle were taken for the realization of joint projects for milk processing, wine making, etc. Some possibilities for the expansion of cooperation in the technological field and of complex projects were also looked into. The question of opening a ferryboat service between the ports of Burgas and Trabzon was also discussed and there was agreement on the time needed for the realization of this project.

The protocol signed last year providing for increasing the traffic of tourists between the two countries and for joint activity for attracting tourists from third countries to Bulgaria and Turkey was approved at the session.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV TO VISIT WITHIN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD041848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, is to visit Czechoslovakia within the next few days for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR, MONGOLIA

AU301550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--The delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, returned this Wednesday [23 May] to Prague from its 9-day stay in the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

LENART, JAKES RETURN FROM AGRICULTURAL VISIT TO USSR

LD031642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Summary] "Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, returned today from their visit to the Soviet Union." In the Ukraine and Moldavia, they familiarized themselves with agricultural production. "During their visit they met Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPEK ATTENDANCE AT PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

Meeting With Cunhal

LD042328 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon--The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which attended the 9th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party was received here today by Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

The head of the delegation, party Central Committee Presidium member Antonin Kapek, stressed the importance of the congress of Portuguese communists for consolidation of the democratic achievements of the Portuguese revolution and for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

Cunhal and Kapek exchanged views on topical questions of the international communist and workers movement, and expressed the interest of the two parties in further expansion of their cooperation.

Kapek on Portuguese CP Strength

LD042330 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, (CETEKA correspondent)--Antonin Kapek, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium member who headed a party delegation to the 9th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed here today before departure for home the firm internationalist, Marxist-Leninist stand of the Portuguese Communist Party.

"We are leaving with a feeling that the strength concealed in these people and this party will determine the future perspectives of Portugal."

Antonin Kapek said the realistic policy of the Portuguese party is very beneficial for the international communist and workers movement, and emphasized the unity and authority of the party and the respect commanded by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

Return Home

LD042331 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, returned here today at the head of a party delegation which attended the 9th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party.

JAKUBEC-LED TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LISBON

LD050050 Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon (CETEKA correspondent)--A Czechoslovak trade delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec flew in here today on a five-day visit to Lisbon.

It will take part in the 4th session of the Mixed Czechoslovak-Portuguese Commission and hold talks with Portuguese officials.

YUGOSLAV TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON RELATIONS

Meeting With Strougal

LD012152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and other members of the Yugoslav trade union delegation who are on a visit in Czechoslovakia.

The Federal Premier paid tribute during the discussion to the rapid and all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and expressed his belief that this fruitful political, economic and cultural cooperation witll continue to deepen further.

Both representatives emphasized that purposeful cooperation in the economic sphere--above all the further broadening of new forms of cooperation, production coordination and specialization, which are the necessary conditions for an improvement in work productivity and growth of technological standards of products--is of great importance for both countries.

End of Talks

LD012030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Talks between delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia ended in Prague today. They were attended on the Czechoslovak side by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other trade union officials.

The two delegations noted that the role of trade unions in the construction of a socialist society is constantly growing, and expressed satisfaction at the level reached in mutual relations and cooperation. They confirmed that the results of the talks will be a fresh impulse for a successful development of relations between the two trade union centers.

CONTRIBUTION TO NUCLEAR PLANT IN THE UKRAINE DISCUSSED

AU022058 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 79 p 7 AU

[Joint article by RUDE PRAVO Moscow correspondent Stanislav Oborsky and Bratislava PRAVDA Moscow correspondent Rudolf Nittmann: "Growing Share of the USSR and Czechoslovakia: Nuclear Energy of the CEMA Countries Develops Successfully"]

[Text] Among the wide range of questions connected with coordinating the national economic plans for the next 5-year plan, with the prospects of developing specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and the CSSR and with further elaborating the goal oreinted programs of cooperation, which were the subject of the talks between A.N. Kosygin CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, the development of cooperation in the sphere of energy had a prominent place.

The Soviet representative's trip to Plzen and his visit to the enterprise for nuclear installations of the Skoda sector enterprise and his presence at the solemn act of putting the first power block of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station into permanent operation accentuated, above all, the questions concerning the realization of the joint program for developing nuclear energy. This program includes, above all, the production of nuclear reactors in Skoda Plzen and the production of further installations in other enterprises; the commissioning of the second power block, with a capacity of 440 megawatts, in Jaslovske Bohunice; the construction of thenuclear powerplant in Dukovany in south Moravia and--in the long term--the construction of additional nuclear powerplants in west Slovakia, south Bohemia and north Moravia and also the deliveries of nuclear reactors produced in the CSSR to other socialist countries.

Let us recall in this context that at the session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow in April 1979 representatives of the interested countries signed a outline agreement on cooperating in the joint construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station on USSR territory and an agreement on cooperating in building and using the 750 kv electric transmission line from Khmelnitse to Rzeszow in Poland and on building a transformer station in Rzeszow.

Emil Misovsky, trade representative of the CSSR in the Soviet Union, councillor-ambassador plenipotentiary minister, briefed us in greater detail about this significant power project and our participation in its construction.

The Khmelnitskaya nuclear powerplant, which will be constructed jointly by Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR at a cost of some R1.5 billion, will have four blocs of 1,000 megawatt each, which means that the overall output will be 4 million kilowatt. It will become the largest nuclear power station of the entire socialist community.

The outline agreement determines Czechoslovakia's share in the overall investment costs, which will amount to approximately R240 million. This means that it will exceed our share in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline and will be our largest credit and investment participation within the framework of the socialist countries' integration projects. We will begin to realize it already this year by delivering fast-turnover goods for financing the designing and preparatory works. Later on we will deliver Tatra trucks for the construction of the power station and then nuclear installations, particularly reactors with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts, which will be after the year 1983. The work collectives of the V.I. Lenin works in Plzen, of the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works, the first Brno engineering works and of the S.M. Kirov plant in Tlmace will have the largest share in these deliveries.

What does the Khmelnitskaya nuclear powerplant mean for our energy balance sheet? By 1984, we will receive from the Soviet Union in return for our credit participation in the form of various deliveries for the construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear plant 900 million kwh of electricity, in 1985 1.8 billion and in the years 1988 to 2003 the annual deliveries will reach 3.6 billion kilowatt hours. This is approximately the annual capacity of all hydroelectric powerplants in Czechoslovakia.

The outline agreement, however envisages the possibility of deliveries of electricity from the Khmelnitskaya nuclear powerplant for a period of 20 years, for which it was concluded, Comrade E. Misovsky said. It is particularly important for us that by participating in the construction of the Khmelniskaya nuclear powerplant we are insuring the covering of our growing electricity needs for the future. It is also significant that we will save our fuel resources, the land which would have to be allocated for the construction of such an electric power station and also great construction capacities which we would have to create.

Our participation in the construction of this great international project will consist, above all, in deliveries of nuclear reactors and other power installations, the production of which we are now developing together with the Soviet Union. The government heads of the USSR and the CSSR had talks in the past few days about a joint course of action in producing the installations for the nuclear power industry. The report on the friendly visit of Comrade A.N. Kosygin to our country stresses particularly that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will increase their share in the joint development of nuclear power in the CEMA member countries, including the production of installations for nuclear powerplants. This will, undoubtedly, strengthen significantly our socialist community.

SLOVAK DAILY NOTES CHILEAN JOURNALISTS, TU UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

AU311524 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 79 p 4 AU

[CTK Santiago de Chile dispatch: "A Broader Common Struggle: An Analytical View of the Present Situation by the Communist Party of Chile"--passages in capital letters published in boldface type]

[Text] Santiago de Chile, CTK-- IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE AND IN OTHER CHILEAN CITIES AND REGIONS A MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE [PCC] HAS BEEN DISSEMINATED, WHICH IS A PROFOUND ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESTIC-POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND OF THE CHILEAN PEOPLE'S BATTLE AGAINST THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP.

The document stresses that the military junta is maintained in power only by the terror in the country and the assistance of American imperialism and the financial oligarchy. The junta is pursuing an antipopular and anti-Chilean policy. The country is in a deep economic crisis and the cruel reprisals are continuing. The purpose of the new draft constitution that is under preparation is not to normalize the situation, but to legitimize fascism in the country.

The Chilean Communists stress that a time has now been reached when it is necessary to yet more enhance the antifascist struggle and to unify the people's masses yet more tightly. IN THE INTERESTS OF ACHIEVING THIS AIM ONE MUST INEVITABLY EXPAND THE CONTACTS BETWEEN VARIOUS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CIRCLES, WHICH ARE DECIDEDLY AGAINST THE PINOCHET DICTATORSHIP, AND CONSOLIDATE THE POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS SET UP IN THE COUNTRY. The document stresses the great significance of mutual understanding between the communist and socialist parties and the great role of the Coalition of the Popular Unity.

The PCC declares that, together with the other parties of the Popular Unity, it will fight to set up a provisional democratic government. This battle will be waged on the basis of a program which refers particularly to full respect for human rights, the revival of democracy, the uprooting of fascism, the development of the economy and the improvement of the situation of the broad people's masses. The document states in conclusion that the PCC's standpoint is clear: UNITE AND FIGHT AGAINST PINOCHET AND FASCISM.

The Chilean journalists have organized underground rallies in the country, where they demanded that the domestic military authorities abolish the repressive legislation, permit political emigrants to return to the country, insure the freedom of speech and raise wages. The Pinochet military junta has condemned the Chilean people to lawlessness, unemployment and poverty. This is stressed by the Chilean Federation of Miners in a declaration it has published in the capital Santiago. This trade union is pursuing its activities underground.

BILAK ARRIVES IN CYPRUS AT INVITATION OF AKEL

Meeting With Papaioannou

LD050852 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia (CETEKA correspondent)--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of its Central Committee, arrived here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

Vasil Bilak told AKEL General Secretary Ezekias Papaioannou that Czechoslovakia and its communist party have a high appreciation for the people of Cyprus and support them fully in their just struggle.

Ezekias Papaioannou expressed the gratitude of the Cypriot people for Czechoslovakia's support to "the hard and complicated struggle for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and demilitarization of Cyprus".

Talks With AKEL Secretariat

LD050856 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, (CETEKA correspondent)--Relations between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) were discussed here today by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary of the Czechoslovak Party and the five-member Secretariat of AKEL, headed by Ezekias Papaioannou.

Also discussed were questions of the international communist movement, the Cyprus problem and international topics. The two parties have identical views on these questions, Papaioannou said.

CPCZ DAILY TEHRAN DISPATCH NOTES TUDEH PARTY APPEAL

AU311526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Tehran dispatch: "Another Referendum in Iran: No Elections to the Constitutional Assembly Will be Held; The Tudeh Appeals for Measures Against the Reaction's Plot"]

[Excerpt] Tehran, CTK--The Bazargan government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council have been called upon by the Popular Party of Iran (Tudeh) to approve effective measures against the plot of imperialist and reactionary forces. In Tehran this party organized a rally, whose participants condemned American imperialism's interference in Iranian internal affairs and demanded the annulment of all treaties with the United States, which are based on unequal rights, particularly the Iranian-American military agreement of 1959. All the American advisers, the rally resolution states, must be driven out of the country and it is imperative for the Iranian Government to consistently pursue an anti-imperialist policy and to joint the movement of nonalined states.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VEJVODA VIEWS CURRENT UNCTAD SESSION

AU312025 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Milos Vejvoda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs: "To Remove Discrimination in International Trade"--passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE UN CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD), WHICH IS NOW IN ITS THIRD WEEK IN MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DELIBERATIONS ON A HIGH LEVEL ON QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT. ITS RESULTS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY AFFECT A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL DELIBERATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN 1980.

According to the concepts of the developing countries as contained in the program adopted at the session of 77 developing countries in Arusha, Tanzania, the UNCTAD session should be a new impetus in the course they are taking in implementing a new international economic order and the beginning of a new stage in fundamentally reconstructing international economic relations.

The developing countries point to the inability of advanced capitalist states to control the development of world economy, unemployment, inflation and imbalance in the balances of payments, to the growth of protectionism and to the economic and currency crisis, and stress the shortcomings of the existing international economic system. They propose structural changes in the economies of the advanced countries to solve the situation. These should not apply to trade alone but also to production and consumption, to an effective national control over the use of [the advanced countries'] own resources and to reviewing the regulations and principles governing international trade and economic relations. This is why they propose the establishment of an intergovernmental group on a high level to investigate the problems concerning the running of the world economy, which should insure that the policy of advanced countries is in keeping with the developing countries' needs.

THE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, WHICH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CRITICIZE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF PROTECTIONIST AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES BY ADVANCED CAPITALIST STATES, WHICH PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' EXPORTS, ESPECIALLY AS FAR AS FINISHED PRODUCTS ARE CONCERNED. THEY DEMAND THE ADOPTION OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO RECONSTRUCT INDUSTIRAL PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE HANDING OVER OF SOME PRODUCTIONS TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND SO FORTH SO AS TO ENABLE THESE COUNTRIES TO REACH A 25 PERCENT SHARE IN WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND A 30 PERCENT SHARE IN THE WORLD TRADE WITH FINISHED PRODUCTS BY THE YEAR 2000.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES IS THE QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE WITH RAW MATERIALS. THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DEMAND A SPEEDY CONCLUSION OF INTERNATIONAL RAW MATERIAL AGREEMENTS, THE ELIMINATION OF OBSTACLES, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS FINISHED PRODUCTS MADE FROM THESE RAW MATERIALS, AND COMPLETING THE ELABORATION OF AN AGREEMENT ON A JOINT FUND FOR FINANCING RESERVE STOCKS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RAW MATERIALS. THE TOPICS UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE SPHERE OF FINISHED AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS INCLUDE MEASURES AIMED AT EXPANDING AND DIVERSIFYING THE EXPORT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE ISSUE OF RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES, THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN CUSTOMS MATTERS AND SO FORTH.

In the sphere of currency and finance the developing countries demand negotiations on an international currency system, an increase of their influence on decisions made in international finance institutions, increased transfers of real resources and the achievement of 0.7 percent of the gross national product as the official developing aid, improved conditions of the developing countries' indebtedness including the remission of some debts and the creation of an international committee for indebtedness.

FOR THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE DELIBERATIONS IS THE ISSUE OF TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS. THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE--AS A RESULT OF THE CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST--A GREATER INTEREST IN DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES THAN HERETOFORE, PROPOSE THE ADOPTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM AIMED AT DEVELOPING THESE MUTUAL RELATIONS. THEY ARE COMING UP WITH DEMANDJ FOR INCREASED FINANCIAL AID, FOR INCREASED IMPORTS OF FINISHED AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS, ELIMINATION OF TARIF AND NON-TARIF BARRIERS, IMPROVED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN CUSTOMS MATTERS, BALANCED TRADE BALANCES, MAKING USE OF THE SPECIAL FUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK AND OF MULTILATERAL CLEARANCE IN TRANSFERABLE RUBLES, ESTABLISHING JOINT ENTERPRISES AND THE LIKE.

THE MANILA CONFERENCE ALSO DISCUSSES QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY--PARTICULARY THE INTERNATIONAL CODEX FOR THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY--THE ISSUE OF STRENGTHENING THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BRAIN DRAIN FROM THESE COUNTRIES, THE REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT SYSTEM, QUESTIONS CONCERNING SEA TRANSPORTATION AND SO FORTH.

The socialist countries are pointing at the conference to the negative development of the capitalist economic system and its consequences for the developing countries and support the adoption of progressive anti-imperialist measures and the reconstruction of international economic relations on democratic and equal principles. They stress in particular the negative influence of international monopolies in the developing countries and the dangerous growth of protectionism and discrimination in advanced capitalist states. We are demonstrating a positive attitude to the development of cooperation with developing countries and point to its successful results, as well as to the problems of East-West trade. We stress the need to discuss these questions--that is our relations with the advanced capitalist states--within the framework of an overall reconstruction of international economic relations. We reject, however, attempts to shift the blame for the gloomy situation in the world economy also to the countries of the socialist community.

REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

Accusations Against Dissidents

LD041342 Hamburg DPA in German 0933 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The Prague authorities have accused the four regime critics detained in the CSSR a few days ago of "subversive activity." Among them are two spokesmen for the "Charter 77" civil rights movement, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Benda. Together with Dana Nemcova and Petr Uhl, they are charged with having published documents which endangered "trust in the state and its organs," it was reported by informed circles in Vienna over the weekend. Police detained 15 dissidents last Tuesday and searched their homes. Among others, dramatist and playwright Vaclav Havel was still in police custody over the weekend. He and others are still to be charged, it was learned in Vienna. The accused, charged with subversive activities, face prison sentences of up to 5 years. The Charter recently published a document on living standards in the CSSR listing among other things how many more hours CSSR citizens have to work for a car, a washing machine and other ordinary consumer goods compared to Western workers.

Legal Proceedings

LD041742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the basis of a communication from the office of the procurator general of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal Interior Ministry, CTK reports that legal proceedings have recently been taken against a group of Czechoslovak citizens on suspicion of serious activities directed against the interests of the Czechoslovak state.

The offenders, acting as an organized group, have for a considerable period of time engaged in consistently putting together false information, making copies of it and disseminating it on the territory of Czechoslovakia and abroad with the aim of creating mistrust among the public toward the state system of the republic and its organs.

They have also been defending legally sentenced persons who have been found guilty of committing various crimes, for instance various aircraft hijackers and terrorists who threatened the lives of 40 students of Ricany High School and who caused the death of a bus driver.

On more than one occasion these people were emphatically warned of the actionable nature of their activities. However, they did not cease these activities; in fact they tried to increase them and get others to join in.

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of the law, legal proceedings have thus been taken on suspicion of the actionable behavior mentioned against Vaclav Havel, Jiri Nemec, Vaclav Benda, Vaclav Maly, Ladislav Lis, Jiri Dienstbier, Jarmila Belikova, Dana Nemcova, Ota Bednarova, and Petr Uhl. Investigations are continuing.

Start of Prosecution

LD042116 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Prosecution has been started these days against a group of Czechoslovak citizens suspected of serious activity against the interests of the Czechoslovak state. CETEKA has been authorized to announce on the basis of information from the office of the Czechoslovak prosecutor general and the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The group includes Vaclav Havel, Jiri Nemec, Vaclav Benda, Vaclav Maly, Ladislav Lis, Jiri Dienstbier, Jarmila Belikova, Dana Nemcova, Otta Bednarova and Petr Uhel.

This organized group was for some time systematically fabricating information and spread it on Czechoslovak territory and abroad to arouse public distrust in the state system of the republic and its bodies. They also defended the perpetrators of various crimes whose sentences had already become valid. For example, several hijackers of planes, and terrorists who threatened the lives of 40 students of the Ricany Secondary School and caused the death of their bus driver. Although they had been several times emphatically warned that their conduct was at variance with the law, they did not put a halt to their activity. On the contrary, they tried to expand it and to involve further persons.

Prosecution was thus started against the group in harmony with relevant provisions of the law.

KAPEK ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING ON FOOD PRODUCTION

LD271735 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ City Committee in Prague today discussed a report delivered by Vladislav Holecek, secretary of the City Party Committee, on the safeguarding of the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the agricultural sector and the food industry in the capital. Amongst the prime tasks facing the state farm in Prague is to insure good land management. This is also one of the tasks facing national committees, which must increase their control over the use of land for housing and other types of construction.

It has also emerged from the discussion that the state farm in Prague is failing to reach the planned production of fruit and vegetables for supplies to the population, despite the fact that the farm is achieving good results in the crops and livestock production.

Prague's food processing enterprises are also facing demanding tasks in the coming period. The meat processing industry is to increase its share of preserved products from the current 15 percent to between 18 and 20 percent, to expand the production of minced meat, increase the share of prepacked meat and the like. Prague's breweries are to increase their output of bottled beer and to expand their range of nonalcoholic drinks. Workers employed in all branches of the food industry will direct their attention, besides innovating, to expanding the range of products and increasing further the quality of products.

At the close of the discussion at the meeting of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, made a speech. He assessed above all successes achieved in the development of the capital during the 10 years since the advent of the new party leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. Antonin Kapek, on examples of shortcomings in engineering and the agriculture and the food industry, also showed that it is essential to continue to direct attention consistently to achieving a high degree of productivity, technical exactitude and quality of production. Karel Beranek, secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, briefed the meeting about preparations of celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the May rising of the Czech people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

COMMENTATOR REFLECTS ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD050220 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Klaus Franke commentary]

[Summary] The pope described his visit to Poland as a pilgrimage and referred to his Polish origin and links with Poland. He recalled Poland's suffering in World War II. The Hitler-fascist policy of extermination was also directed against the Catholic Church with its deep roots in Polish history. A plaque in Gniezno cathedral--where the pope celebrated a pontifical mass yesterday--records the names of 139 chaplains tortured to death in concentration camps by the Nazis. The religious and patriotic character of the pilgrimage will be demonstrated on Thursday when John Paul II will honor the memory of Pater Maximilian Kolbe at Auschwitz-Birkenau and attend a mass celebrated by priests who survived the Auschwitz inferno.

The fact that the pope has personal knowledge of Poland's wartime sufferings is seen in Poland as a guarantee that he attaches great significance to the basic problems of our age--securing peace, eliminating hunger, distress and violence--as well as to questions of the faith and the internal situation of the church. This is shown by his peace message published some months ago as well as his encyclical, "Redemptor Hominis." "The public here regards cooperation as the supreme issue--the strengthening of peace--as the best way to deepen the climate of trust, [words indistinct], dialogue and contacts between Poland and the Apostolic See." The cordial reception accorded to John Paul II is, therefore, not only a reflection of religious sentiment but also the expression of a certain national priotiry.

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN JENSEN MEETS WITH DKP'S MIES

LD290700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--The Danish Communist Party and the DKP have stressed in a joint statement the necessity of "strengthening the process of detente in the interests of peace by disarmament measures."

In the joint statement published on Monday at the conclusion of a meeting between party Chairman Joergen Jensen and Herbert Mies in Copenhagen, the two parties welcome the coming signing of the SALT-II agreement between the United States and Soviet Union.

They strongly condemn the NATO states attempts to fan the arms race and demand that the neutron bomb not be produced and deployed in the European NATO states.

Both parties oppose the countenancing of neo-Nazi practices in the FRG and demand that Nazi and war crimes should not be allowed to lapse. The Danish communists declare their solidarity in the statement with the struggle against the antidemocratic policy of job discrimination in the FRG.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD051025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A press release issued in Berlin today says that both sides expressed satisfaction at the high level of their relations at the fourth session of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The committee had met in the GDR capital on 1 June to discuss possibilities for the further expansion of mutual trade and economic relations. The chairmen of the Standing Committee, Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Guenther Kleiber, and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Hasan Ali, signed a document on new forms and methods of a more planned and longer-term cooperation in the implementation of important construction projects for the Iraqi economy and on the expansion of trade. Both sides agreed to promote relations particularly with regard

to transport, industry and agriculture and vocational training. The fifth meeting of the Standing Committee is to be held in Baghdad in 1980.

FDJ LEADER KRENZ OPENS YOUTH FESTIVAL ROLL CALL

DW012033 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2007 GMT 1 Jun 79 DW

[Speech by SED Politburo candidate member and First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz marking the opening of the FDJ roll call on the occasion of the National Youth Festival on Berlin's Marx-Engels Square--live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades. At this festive hour delegates from all FDJ basic organizations have lined up for the opening of the organizational meeting of our Free German Youth on Marx-Engels Square of our capital so rich in tradition, to aver this: Our love, our loyalty, our deeds belong to our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic. [strong applause, cheers]

In the 30th year of the GDR the FDJ manifests that our life and work today and in all the future are at the service of the most progressive social system in the world, at the service of socialism and communism. The Free German Youth has lined up to thank the party of the working class and all working people of the German Democratic Republic who make possible for the youth a life full of meaning and a safe future through their clear and purposive activities. It has lined up to demonstrate its firm will to muster all knowledge and all diligence to insure that the first worker-peasant state on German soil will further strengthen and will, in the community fo the socialist fraternal countries rallied around the Soviet Union, make its contribution toward peace and socialism.

Our cordial welcome goes to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, our friend, Comrade Erich Honecker. [strong applause, cheers]

We welcome the members and candidate members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the SED, the members of the State Council, the government, and the people's chamber, the representatives of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, the veterans of the struggle and work, the representatives of the armed organs, as well as the hosts of our organizational rally, the citizens of our capital Berlin. [applause, cheers]

We cordially welcome our foreign guests. Our greetings go to the delegation of the Leninist Konsomol of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as well as to the delegations of our fraternal organizations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Kampuchea, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, from the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as to our friends from the FRG and West Berlin. [strong applause, cheers]

We cordially welcome the delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and of the International Students Association headed by their presidents. [applause]

Before our friends from all over the world the Free German Youth avers: As socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists we are standing in one line with all fighters for anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress. Here in the center of Europe we are aware of our responsibility to strengthen all-sidedly our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic, and to reliably protect its revolutionary achievements. [cheers, applause]

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS PETER, KATONA, NAGY, DRECIN

AU311715 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 29 and 31 May both carry on page three 800 and 900-word installments respectively of a Rainer Mayerhofer report on his 1-week visit to Hungary, on the eve of President Pal Losonczi's visit to Austria. In the first installment of his report, entitled "Budapest and Vienna Are Moving Closer Together" the author reports on interviews granted him by three Hungarian officials: Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly and former foreign minister; Presidential Council Secretary Imre Katona, and Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

According to Mayerhofer, Janos Peter described the relations between Austria and Hungary as "free of problems" and attributed this primarily to Chancellor Kreisky and President Kirchschlaeger. He recalled that during his visit to Hungary in 1964 Chancellor Kreisky--then foreign minister--signed 50 documents through which all questions that were unresolved since the fall of the monarchy were settled. Peter stressed the importance of the Austrian loans granted to Hungary for developing its tourist enterprises and called this a decisive prerequisite for the abolition of tourist visas.

"Like Peter, Imre Katone, secretary of the Presidential Council, stressed the decisive effects of East-West trade relations on the policy of detente. A curbing of this policy could lead to new political tension, he said." Katone termed the Austrian-Hungarian relations "exemplary." He said that Hungary can learn a lot from Austria and wants to take advantage expecially of Austrian experiences in tourist trade. According to Katone, the number of foreign tourists visiting Hungary has geone up from 10 million in 1976 to 17 million in 1978.

Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy stressed the problems of Hungarian foreign trade. He declared: "Economic cooperation with the Western states must be determined by balance and equal conditions." In this context he referred to industrial cooperation and joint ventures in their markets. Nagy said he saw some possibilities for improvements also in the field of tariffs, but added that in specific cases Austria had already solved such problems. "Nagy said that the visit of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, again underscored the good relations between Austria and Hungary. Like other Hungarian politicians, Nagy stressed that Hungary is glad that the summit meeting between U.S. President Carter and Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev will take place soon in Vienna. However, he refuses to see any connection between Brezhnev's visit to Hungary and the Vienna summit.

"Commenting on the improved Hungarian-American relations as reflected in the return of the St Stephen's crown to Hungary, the deputy foreign minister declared that this improvement was in line with a process of recovering lost ground. He said that Hungary would not play any mediator's role between the United States and the Soviet Union, since these two states could at any time talk with one another themselves."

In the second installment, called "Jeans Are a Hit With the Youth in Hungary, Too" Mayerhofer reports on an interview with Josef Drecin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Office. According to the author, Drecin said that "private consumption cannot increase in the coming years as quickly as in the past," and that "priority must be given to the development of exports." According to Drecin, "real wages are to rise only 1 percent annually in the coming years," and an increase in productivity is to be accomplished through a more purposeful use of labor. "Finally, the Hungarian price system is to be oriented more strongly to the world market prices.

By giving enterprises more responsibility of their own, they are to be induced to become competitive in international markets and to orient themselves more strongly on the world market developments."

The remainder of Mayerhofer's 31 May article is devoted to Hungarian domestic housing problems and to the great popularity of blue jeans in Hungary which are now produced in the country under a Levi-Strauss license.

BUDAPEST TV COMMENTARY DISCUSSES BREZHNEV VISIT

LD042054 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--The Budapest television beamed in its Sunday night program "The Week" a commentary on the Budapest visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev.

The foreign political commentator Ferenc Fabian, deputy secretary-general of the Federation of Hungarian Journalists, stressed among other things: "Understanding towards our specific situation and readiness to help us in tackling our specific economic troubles--this is the most important we should mention regarding the domestic aspect of the meeting." [sentence as received]

The commentator termed the Hungarian-Soviet summit as particularly significant also from the international point of view. This was evidenced, as he put it, by the "extraordinary interest" shown by the world press in connection with the nearing Brezhnev-Carter meeting. The world was listening to what Brezhnev said about the SALT accord little less than two weeks before its signing in Vienna. And the world was not disappointed in its hopes. Brezhnev with particular accuracy explained his views about the most crucial international problems of our age in the speeches and TV-statement he delivered in Budapest.

The leading news agencies and the world papers, the commentator said, placed stress on two of Brezhnev's ideas. One calls attention to the devastating power of modern weapons and to the dangers involved by them. "The words of Leonid Brezhnev mirrored a sense of responsibility for the fate of world and mankind as a whole. The other is the sober-minded reckoning of the Soviet Government with world political realities and its readiness for compromises. Brezhnev called the SALT accord a major achievement, despite its being only a partial result, as it fails to reduce the size of the available stocks, putting only limitations on further armament instead of stopping it entirely. The Soviet Government, however, believes it properly that the accord may even so create a favourable atmosphere for new agreements, another SALT accord and disarmament talks."

The commentator holds important Leonid Brezhnev's return to the recent proposal of the socialist countries, outlined also in Budapest, calling for the arrangement of an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada. The commentator calls attention to the fact that "it was just in the days of Brezhnev's Budapest visit that the NATO Foreign Ministerial Council met in a session which took place in a more relaxed and moderate atmosphere than perhaps any of the previous ones. Most talk after the imminent SALT accord was about the Budapest proposal. Although it was not officially included in the NATO session agenda, it was touched upon by almost every contributor."

As for what Brezhnev said about China, the commentator pointed out that "the statements the Soviet head of state made in Budapest lead the world to suggest that if Beijing shows even the slightest goodwill to begin talks without strings, Moscow will have no objection to relaxation and improvement in the inter-state relations between the Soviet Union and China."

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TIES

ID281130 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 28 May 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI)--"The development of the Hungarian-Austrian relations is considered a good example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states of different social systems not only by the two sides concerned but also by other countries of the continent"--writes the Sunday editorial of the Hungarian daily newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP with a view to the official visit to the Austrian republic by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on Monday.

The article goes on saying, "the progress in the two countries' contacts has become specially vigorous in the recent years, a great contribution was made to this by the official visit to Austria in December 1975 by Janos Kadar. Further high-level meetings--like Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's talks in Hungary in 1977 as well as the working discussions between Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in 1977 and 1978--[have been] aimed, besides seeking new chances for cooperation, at strengthening well-balanced economic links."

The editorial then states: "Looking back on the achievements of the past two years we may note with satisfaction that some of the decisions taken at the Budapest talks of the Austrian head of state--like the reciprocal abolition of the obligatory visa system as well as the Austrian participation in developing the Hungarian touristic infrastructure--have already been realized or are being carried out."

"Representatives concerned of Hungary's neighbour-country to the west expounded two years ago that Austria was interested in advancing economic and trade relations. In spite of this, the trade turnover is unbalanced to a more and more unmaintainable extend and the pattern of the Hungarian exports is unfavorable. For this reason Hungary expects also from Austria measures taking reciprocal interests more into consideration and aiming at more balanced trading", writes in conclusion MAGYAR HIRLAP.

SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS HUNGARY 1 JUNE

ID021058 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 2 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, 1 June (MTI)--A parliament delegation of the Arab Republic of Syria had paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of this parliament and left Budapest on Friday. The delegation under Mahmud Hadid, president of the People's Council, was seen off at Budapest airport by Janos Peter, vice-president of parliament. Present at the departure were Sadiq Sadiqni, ambassador of Syria and staff members of the Syrian and Iraqi Embassies.

Before the take-off, Mahmud Hadid summed up the experiences of the visit to an MTI correspondent and said:

"It was with great pleasure that we had come to visit Hungary, a country with which we maintain close political, economic and cultural contacts. We exchanged views during the visit on questions of interest for both countries, including first of all the situation in the Middle East. Our discussions over the concerned questions were marked by a complete identity of views. We have been confirmed in the view that there is continued need for regular discussions and for the exchange of views in connection with the international situation.

"We are carrying on close cooperation with Hungarian comrades in various international organizations. We have noted reciprocally that there is room for a further development of political, economic and cultural contacts."

With reference to the position after the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, Mahmud Hadid stated:

"Syria, together with other Arab countries which profess the same views, is looking ahead to hard times and the brunt of the burden is on Syria's shoulders. We rate it of utmost importance to mobilize the masses in the whole Arab world against the separate peace treaty which intends to perpetuate the Israeli rule over the occupied Arab territories and prevents in the Middle East to establish lasting peace and security, to materialize a just and comprehensive settlement. Therefore it is indispensably important for the Arab cause to cement understanding, to adjust their views in this vital question, to unite their forces so they take uniform steps against the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel."

PAPER COMMENTS ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTERIAL TALKS

LD291230 Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI)--MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary Tuesday entitled "Helping Cooperation" dealing with the just concluded Hungarian-Angolan foreign ministerial talks.

The Budapest daily underlines inter alia:

"Personal meetings and talks between leading politicians of our country and the People's Republic of Angola serve the fostering of our friendly bonds and the expansion of relations. In their nation-building work Angola and young independent nations (or countries fighting for freedom, national independence) and peoples can count first of all on the states where socialism has already been realized, on the countries that were never the cause or inducer, directly or indirectly, of their colonial past."

The daily goes on to expound: Luanda and Budapest hold similar views over the most important international issues. Hungarian and Angolan politicians are equally worried over attempts aimed against curbing the process of international detente. They concur that further efforts [words indistinct] stopping armament race and eliminating conflicts pregnant with danger of war. Both sides agree that measures are called for complementing political detente with a thaw in military sphere.

It is understood that Frigyes Puja and Paulo Jorge dwelt in detail over the developments in the southern part of Africa. Both Hungary and Angola have feelings of solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe whose solitary legal representative is the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Both countries condemn the [word indistinct] seeking to save the rule of the white minority in Rhodesia. Our country and Angola have [word indistinct] declared that they are behind the people of Namibia in its freedom struggle and they are helping the anti-apartheid fight of the South African people. Responsible leaders of Hungary and Angola are equally concerned over the aggressive posture of the Republic of South Africa--which, according to unconfirmed news, possesses atom bombs--and plan to form a south Atlantic pact to serve international imperialism, writes the Budapest daily.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SCANDAL

LD050212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The South African head of state has resigned. Vorster has departed because he became involved in the bribery scandal of the South African Minister of Information. This is the theme of the commentary by Laszlo Benda:

"If this law comes into being, then the last nail has truly been hammered into the coffin of democracy." The comment issues recently from the mouth of someone who is quite a moderate opponent of the white settler government of South Africa. The law the Botha government wants the Pretorian Parliament--which votes on command--to adopt soon forbids in essence the publication of all news in South Africa that relates to government scandals.

Being acquainted with local realities, therefore, the grave is ready, and the nail in the coffin is being nestled into place. The critic had some sense of humor, of course, for independently of this law only the coffin of democracy existed in South Africa before now.

However, the strict government bill is understandable. Botha's cabinet, Vorster's heir, has found itself in a very uncomfortable situation since the South African watergate scandal has burst. Racist papers were kept in existence both at home and abroad with government money. According to some, $60 million on the tax-payers' money was squandered on such propaganda. According to others, this was worth even $120 million to the Pretoria Government, which was tired of being painted in darker and darker colors.

Several politicans have already cropped into this half-dug grave. Connie Mulder, for instance, the former heir apparent and former minister of information. His friend, a former secretary of state, who fled abroad with a few (?papers), is now digging the graves of others.

The Pretoria summit of power is horror-stricken that more and more elements of the scandal are emerging to deepen the mass grave of many notable persons. According to the latest news, President Vorster has also written his political last will and testament. Allegedly when he was premier, he himself gave his blessing to the secretly financed use of the press. "If this is true"--they say in Pretoria--"it would be better for him to draft the declaration of his own political death lest the whole government face a pious cremation ceremony."

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD270449 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28, MTI--The representatives of the socialist countries' peace movements are scheduled to meet on May 30 and 31 in Lvov, Soviet Union, to mark the 30th anniversary of the International Peace Movement, to discuss the social program designed to further the cause of European security and cooperation, and to coordinate the tasks emerging from the declaration issued at the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Prior to leaving for the conference Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, member of the World Peace Council Presidium and chairman of the Hungarian Peace Council, gave an interview to MTI.

"The international public, as well as the Hungarian society followed with great interest the recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states' Foreign Ministerial Committee. The conference itself and the communique issued about the discussions indicate that the socialist countries--confirming their earlier proposals and analyzing the international situation correctly--are making new and newer proposals, are giving evidence of a genuine readiness to negotiate in the most important issues that affect the future of mankind. The draft adopted in Budapest of the struggle for military detente and disarmament, for raising confidence, for strengthening security and cooperation, which is an extended version, offers a reliable program for millions fighting for peace. It puts the struggle for strengthening detente and for disarmament in the centre of the International Peace Movement's activity."

"The events of the Peace and Friendship Month, which are also outstanding events of our political public life, are imbued with the same spirit. At peace rallies and friendship meetings millions have already taken stand with the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries."

"The Hungarian public are also aware that signing of SALT II, and preparation of the talks that would eventually lead to the conclusion of SALT II, are also taking closer [as received] strengthening detente and making the process prevalent all over the world. Signing of the agreement will create a more favourable international atmosphere to the European meeting scheduled for next year in Madrid. As well as to deepening the favourable processes that promote fruitful cooperation on our continent," said Mrs Nandor Sebestyen in conclusion.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD041406 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, first secretary of the CYL CC, arrived home in Budapest Sunday night.

The delegation had attended the National Youth Festival staged in honour of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD041420 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of UNESCO, left Budapest on Monday, after having attended the opening ceremony of the International Forum arranged on the occasion of the International Year of the Child.

While here, he was received by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and by Karoly Polinszky, minister of education.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL SUMMONS PARLIAMENT TO SESSION 14 JUNE

LD022058 Budapest MTI in English 1839 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 June, (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, under the constitution clause 22, paragraph 2, summoned parliament for Thursday, 14 June 1979, 11.00 a.m.

The government proposed for parliament to set two items on the agenda: One. Report on how the 1978 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic has been implemented. Two. Bill on state finances.

MAGYAR HIRLAP REPORTS ON SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

Corn Planting Continuing

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 May 79 p 5 WA

[Excerpts] The fields are cold; the plants are suffering from the early May cold spell. For the past 5-10 days spring fieldwork has been delayed by rain throughout the country. By Monday morning [7 May] the members of the Industrial Corn Production System had planted over 90 percent of the corn. This achievement is all the more admirable because the hectarage devoted to corn has been upped from 207,000 to 230,000 hectares. The remaining 10 percent will probably be completed by this evening. An additional 5,000 hectares will remain to be planted to corn, but this work must wait since these fields are still covered with ground water. Baranya County finished planting corn on Sunday. Only a few patches remain in the Mexsek hills and along the Drava River. The County is planning on record corn hectarage: 84,000 hectares.

As of Sunday evening the brigades involved in corn planting had finished sowing two-thirds of the planned 18,000 hectares to silo corn. Regular corn was also planted in the Tisza region and in the Nagykunsag [in Eastern Hungary]. Ninety-five percent of this important fodder crop has been planted on the planned area in Fejer County. Only the rain prevented completion of the work as of 2 May. In any event, it will be finished on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Sunday night 200 tractors were engaged in the planting of early ripening corn in Borsod County. The early onset of cold weather in the northern countries necessitates planting of varieties which will mature before the usual cold weather of September.

Corn Replacing Damaged Wheat

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] In Fejer County, where rain brought work to a halt recently, it has now resumed, and 95 percent of this important fodder crop has been planted. The remaining few thousand hectares will be completed early next week. Field work is all but completed in Szolnok County, too. Corn planting has beenfinished in all but a few fields which are still under water or are too wet to work. To replace irrevocably damaged wheat, 6,000 hectares more than originally planned are being planted to corn. Sowing of oil seed will be completed early next week. Chemical spraying has been performed on 78,000 hectares of wheat; application of fertilizer to leaves, on 56,000 hectares.

Finish of Spring Planting

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 79 p 1 WA

[Text] The weather, which has turned warm, is beneficial to corn. Onfields which were planted early, the crop has emerged evenly and is in good condition. Plant development has accelerated for all crops. According to reports from the provinces, some regions, esepcially Transdanubia, are in need of rain. In other areas where the floods abated slowly, some low-lying fields are still unworkable. Completion of planting was the most important agricultural task of the past few days. Time was getting short for rice, sunflower and soya planting as well as for corn. All farms with the exception of those plagued by ground water have now finished this work. In accord with the plan, over 200,000 hectares have been sown to sunflower. An additional 20,000-25,000 hectares still coping with ground water will also be planted to sunflower. While it is true that the optimal period of planting corn has passed, quick ripening hybrids and silo corn can be planted with a hope for good yields till the end of the month. Application of chemical herbicides to grains is all but finished. Most farms have not only finished this, but have also sprayed grains with leaf fertilizer and agents against fungus disease. They plan to repeat this operation once more before grains come into flower. Several farms are already making preparations for catch crops. There is an ample variety of seed and quantity for this use. Such crops can be used to make up for some of the winterkill. Therehave been no holdups in the use of plant protection measures in orchards and vineyards. Many farms in Szabolcs County [the chief apple-growing county] have already sprayed their winter apples for the fifth or sixth time. The market gardeners are setting out tomato and pepper plants.

BRIEFS

AKTIVISTS' RETURN FROM BULGARIA--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of party workers led by Peter Kovacs, head of the subdepartment for party and mass organizations of the MSZMP Central Committee, studied experiences of the party direction of village party organizations in Bulgaria 21-25 May. The delegation was received by BCP Central Committee Secretary Petr Djulgerov. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU]

AUSTRIAN TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS--On the occasion of the Budapest Spring International Fair, at the invitation of Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Dr Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, has visited Budapest. With his host, they discussed topical aspects of cooperation between the two chambers and steps to promote an intensification of Hungarian exports to Austria. The president of the federal chamber of commerce was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade. He departed from Budapest on 25 May. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN PRODUCER COOPERATIVE DELEGATION--The delegation of the National Council of the Romanian Agricultural Producer Cooperatives led by Chairman Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, which has spent 5 days in our country at the invitation of the National Producer Cooperative Council, departed from Budapest on 25 May. The head of the delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Sandor Borbely. Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany received the Romanian guests. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU]

CSSR JUDICIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS--Dr Pavol Kiraly, minister of justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Dr Premysl Bena, deputy minister of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic, who have paid an official visit to our country, as heads of a delegation, at the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja departed from Budapest on Friday [25 May]. Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dr Pavol Kiraly at his office. The guests visited Supreme Prosecutor Dr Karoly Szijarto and Dr Zoltan Nagy, deputy president of the Supreme Court. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-DANISH TALKS--Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Copenhagen between 21 and 23 May and exchanged views with Ole Bierring, political director of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on topical aspects of the international situation and Hungarian-Danish relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 79 p 8 AU]

HUNGARY-PHILIPPINE TRADE Agreement--Budapest, May 30, MTI--Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and Delfin R. Garcia, ambassador of the Republic of the Philippine Islands accredited to Hungary, exchanged the documents reaffirming the trade agreement between the two countries signed on 16 October 1976. Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 31 May 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

3 June Activities

ID041210 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 3 June, PAP--Sunday, June 3, was the second day of the visit paid to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The course of the meeting of the distinguished [word indistinct] and the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek deepened the conviction that the visit serves and will serve the unity of all Poles and further expansion of cooperation between the church and the socialist state. Today, the pope wound up his first, Warsaw stage of the visit and left for Gniezno.

PAP journalist report:

In the morning today, Pope John Paul II left his Warsaw residence for St. Ann's Church in the Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street.

The church, one of the oldest in Warsaw was many a time destroyed and burned down, sharing the war fate of Warsaw and was carefully reconstructed each time. At present restoration works which began in 1974 are being continued. The state has earmarked considerable sums for the reconstruction of the church and its monumental interiors.

The front of the church has been bedecked with white-red and white-yellow flags and with portraits of the last popes.

John Paul II was welcomed by a group of lecturers and students of theological universities. A poem written specially for the occasion of pope's visit was read by Jola Podmajer, aged 14.

The pope then delivered a religious speech after which the mass was continued by Bishop Zbigniew Kraszewski.

Bidden farewell by the believers and the clergy, the pope left Warsaw for a pilgrimage in Poland.

The party bidding farewell to the distinguished guest included: head of the Office for Denominations, Minister Kakol, head of the Office For Permanent Working Contacts of the Polish Government with the Apostolic See, Minister Plenipotentiary Kazimerz Szablewski, chairman of the Warsaw People's Council Alojzy Karkoszka, and the President of the city of Warsaw Jerzy Majewski.

A special helicopter with the pope aboard heading for Gniezno took off from Victory Square. The pope was accompanied by the Prosecretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The helicopter carrying Pope John Paul II and accompanying personalities landed in Gniezno's village green of Gebarzewo at 10.50 A.M. welcome the head of the church. [sentence as received]

John Paul II came to a field altar where he was welcomed by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Gniezno and Warsaw metropolitan and primate of Poland. Then the pope made a religious speech to the faithful in which he referred to historical events connected with the town of Gniezno.

After the pope's meeting with pilgrims at the Gebarzewo Airport came to an end he was driven in an open car to the city. Next the pope went to Gniezno Metropolitan's Residence which is the pope's residence during his stay in Gniezno.

The city of Gniezno, which is the second stage of the pope's visit to our country, is inseparably connected with the history of Poland and the beginning of the Polish statehood. The legend has it that Polish King Boleslaw Chrobry, the son of Mieszko I and Dabrowka, was born in Ostrow Lednicki near Gniezno, a legendary place of cult of our Slavonic ancestors.

The city of Gniezno today, inhabited by over 62,000 people, is a centre of valuable historical landmarks and, at the same time, a fair-sized industrial centre. Gniezno has, among other things, one of the most modern secondary schools in the country--a complex of buildings of beautiful architectural design has been erected as a monument to the thousand-year history of Poland and was named after King Mieszko I and King Bolesalw Chrobry. For the period of the pope's visit to Poland the school has been transformed into press centre.

It was past 1 o'clock P.M. that Pope John Paul II left his residence and walked among believers towards the cathedral. The left wall of the vestibule was covered with plates commemorating the archdiocese's priests tortured to death by the Nazi henchmen. There are 138 names on the plates, and in the middle are metal engravings presenting wired gates and names: Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Stutthof, Dachau.

The famous Gniezno door leading to the cathedral was wide open. The door had been made in the last 30 years of the 12th century, and its 18 reliefs present the story of Saint Adalbert. John Paul II approached the main altar and said a short prayer in front of Saint Adalbert's relics.

The cathedral itself, reconstructed after the World War II, is a [word indistinct] class monument.

In front of the cathedral Pope John Paul II began a pontifical mass. The mass was co-celebrated by the Poznan metropolitan and the bishops of Chelm, Koszalin-Kolobrzeg, Gdansk, Szczecin-Kamien, Wroclaw and Gniezno dioceses.

During the mass the pope made a homily devoted to the mission of the church. He also recalled certain fragments from the history of Christianity in Poland against the background of the 1,000 years of the Polish statehood.

In the evening the pope took part in the liturgical-cultural meeting.

On Monday, a successive day [as received] of John Paul II's stay in Poland, the pope will set off for Czestochowa.

Gniezno Speech

ID041602 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1100 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at Gniezno Cathedral--live]

[Excerpts] Praised by Jesus Christ. Dear esteemed primate of Poland, dear brothers, dear archbishop of Poznan, bishops of Gniezno--the primate's see; dear guests, I greet you, and through you all the people of God who live in my fatherland.

[Applause] I greet all priests, the religious families, monks and nuns; I greet all laymen; I greet everybody. I greet Poland! [applause] Poland was baptized here over 1,000 years ago. I greet Poland which has been introduced to the mysteries of life in God through the sacraments of baptism and confirmation.

I greet the church on the land of my forefathers in its hierarchical unity with the successor of Saint Peter. I greet the Polish church, which from its very beginnings was led by saints--bishops and martyrs--Wojciech and Stanislaw, united by the side of the queen of Poland--the Lady of Jasna Gora. [applause]

I greet you all, dear brothers and sisters with a brotherly kiss of peace. [applause] I greet everyone from the aged [applause] to the little child. [applause] I greet you one and all, being here among you as a pilgrim of the great jubilee. [applause]

Eloquent are the names of those piast cities in which the historic transfer of the spirit took place, and at the same time the candles of the gospel were lit on the soil of our forefathers. This included the language of the apostles which became loud for the first time as if in a new translation in our rendering, which the Lach [member of a Polish tribe] living on Warta and Wisla understood, and which we understand to the present day. The cities, on the other hand, [applause] the cities connected with the beginnings of religion in the land of the Poles, our forefathers, are Poznan, where from the most distant times--as early as 2 years after the christening of Mieszko--a bishop took his seat, and Gniezno, where in the year 1000 a great act of church and state character was performed. At the relics of St Adelbert the emissaries of Pope Sylvester II in Rome met with the Roman Emperor Otto III and the first Polish king, at the time only a duke, Boleslaw Chrobry, the son and successor of Mieszko. They established the first Polish metropolis, and thus laid the foundations of the heirarchic order for the whole of our history.

Within the range of this metropolis in the year 1000 were Krakow, Wroclaw, and Kolobrezeg as dioceses united in a single ecclesiastic organization. Whenever we come here to this spot, we must see and feel the reopened room of the pentcostal repast and we must hear the language of the forefathers in which great acts of God were forecast. Here, too, the church in Poland began its thanksgiving to God in 1966 on the millenium of the baptism, in which I was lucky to take part as the metropolitan of Krakow at the time.

Let me today, as the first Polish-born pope through the unknown rulings of God's providence, sing once again with you the "millenia te deum." [applause]. Unknown and most strange are the rulings of God which are mapping out the roads leading from Sylvester II to John Paul II on this spot. [applause] The repast room in Jerusalem opened after centuries, and no longer were the peoples of Mesopotamia and Judea, Egypt or Asia, or even the people who came from Rome filled with astonishment, but the Slav peoples and others who inhabited this part of Europe were astonished: [applause] They were astonished to hear the apostles of Jesus Christ in their own languages, in their familiar language telling of the great acts of God. [applause]

Does the Holy Ghost understand that this pope, who carries in his soul a particularly clear entry of the history of his own nation from its very beginnings, and also the history of the brotherly, neighborly peoples and nations (?should) reveal and confirm in our epoch their presence in the church and reveal the profiles which particularly in this part of Europe have been built through the rich architecture of the domicile of the Holy Ghost?

Does Christ want this? Will the Holy Ghost solve this so that this Polish pope, the Slav Pole, should exactly now reveal the spiritual unity of Christian Europe? [prolonged applause]

When today on the feast of the descent of the Holy Spirit in anno domini 1979 we look to our foundations we cannot fail to hear, in addition to the language of our forefathers, also other languages of our Slav kinsmen in which the wide open meeting-house of history began to speak. These languages cannot fail but be heard by the first Slav pope in the history of the church. [applause] Perhaps it was for this purpose that Christ has chosen him. Perhaps it was for this reason that the Holy Ghost has led him to bring into the great community of the church a special understanding of all these words and languages which still sound alien and distant to ears used to romance, Germanic Anglo-Saxon and Celtic languages?

Does not Christ want, is not the Holy Ghost calling the church, the mother, at the end of the second millenium of Christianity to hear with special understanding, special sensitivity those sounds of human speech which are mutually interlinked in a common root, in common etymology and which, despite the well-known differences, including spelling, sound close to each other and familiar. Does Christ not want this? Is it not the Holy Ghost's understanding that this pope, who carries in his soul a very clear record of the history of his people from their very beginning, and also of the history of the neighboring peoples and nations, that this pope should, in a special way, reveal and confirm their presence in the church of our epoch, their special contribution to the history of Christianity, that he should unveil the profiles which particularly here, in this part of Europe, have been built into the rich architecture of the temple of the Holy Ghost? Does not Christ want this? Is it not the Holy Ghost's disposal that this Polish pope, the Slav pope should at this very moment reveal the spiritual unity of Christian Europe?

Yes, dear brothers and sisters, Christ does desire this. The Holy Ghost has so disposed that this should be said here and now in Gniezno, on the lands of piasts, in Poland, by the side of the relics of St Adelbert, St Stanislaw, in front of the picture of Virgin Mary the Lady of Jasna Gora and mother of the church. When we speak about Poland's baptism we should remember the christianization of the Slavs, Croatians and Slovenes, among whom missionaries were busy as early as the year 650, and that not so long ago I thanked--in the Croatian language in St Peter's Basilica--I thanked God for more than 1,000 years, for 1,200, 1,300 years of their faith and loyalty to the Apostolic See. [applause]

This pope, the witness of Christ, [word indistinct] of the cross and resurrection, comes to this place here today to give witness to Christ who lives in the soul of his own nation, [applause] to Christ who lives in the souls of the nations which accepted Christ as the right road in life.

This pope comes to speak to the whole church, to Europe and the world. [applause] To speak about the nations and peoples often forgotten, to call (?in a loud voice). He comes to point out the roads which in many different ways lead back to Pentecost, toward the cross and resurrection. He comes to gather all these nations and peoples, together with his own, to the heart of the church, to the heart of the mother of the church, [applause] to the heart of the mother of the church who has unlimited confidence that very soon [words indistinct]. The picture of the Lady of Jasna Gora, the picture of the mother, in a special way expresses her presence in the mystery of Christ and the church, which for so many centuries has existed on Polish soil, and on the soil of our brotherly peoples. [passage omitted]

The main paths of the spiritual history of our people are followed by all Poles, by those who live in the West and those who live in the East, as well as those who live outside Poland, [applause] among different nations, on different continents. [prolonged applause]

I do hope, dear brothers, that they can hear us. I hope that they can hear me, because I cannot even think that any Polish or Slav ear, in any part of the world should be unable to hear words spoken by a Polish pope, a Slav! [prolonged applause, cheers]

My dears, I hope that they can hear me, because we live in an epoch of the precisely defined freedom of the exchange of information, [prolonged applause] of the exchange of cultural values. [applause] Here, we are reaching down to the very roots of these values. [applause, singing in background]

Yes, I know this song. You taught me when I was still in Poland. There are many priests here today and I want to tell you that quite recently there took place a meeting of all Mexican priests in the Guardalajara seminary; they came from all of Mexico and they began to sing it, too, in Mexican, in Spanish.

And that was when I appreciated what you have taught me. I was able to join them in the singing. Obviously the words of this song about priestly vocation are being sung by the Holy Spirit through the mouths of many nations. [prolonged applause]

Thus, my dear brothers and sisters, we find ourselves on the main path of our spiritual history. This is, at the same time, one of the main spiritual paths of the history of Slavs, and also one of the main spiritual paths of Europe.

4 June Activities in Czestochowa

LD042008 Warsaw PAP in English 1840 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 4, PAP--Monday, June 4, was the third day of the visit-pilgrimage by John Paul II to Poland.

The pope met on Monday, at Gniezno's village green, with the clergy and then departed by a helicopter to Czestochowa. The programme of religious festivities included a mass in the monastery of Pauline Fathers and a meeting with the clergy and the faithful.

In the morning, Pope Paul II, greeted by crowds of the faithful gathered alongside the route he was passing, arrived at Gebarzewo. In Gniezno's village green he met the clergy and the faithful of the Gniezno metropoly.

The pope spoke very warmly about his impressions from the stay in the Gniezno region, the cradle of Polishness, and of the history of the Polish nation. "God bless you all, said he, God bless Polish work, this entire enormous work of the Polish nation."

The pope conveyed his thanks to the hosts, the state and local authorities for the great effort and endeavour put in the organization of the festivities connected with his visit. He pointed to the proper order and discipline, and to enormous contribution of all public order services, conveying thanks especially to the militia and medical care service.

Next, bidden farewell by the faithful and the clergy, the pope boarded helicopter and together with the undersecretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Cassaroli and Primate of Poland Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski he left the ancient capital of Poland for Czestochowa.

A special helicopter landed near the Czestochowa cathedral at 0945. Once on the ground Pope John Paul II was welcomed by members of the church herarchy with Krakow Metropolitan Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Ordinary of Czestochowa Bishop Stefan Barela, General of the Order of the Pauline Fathers Jozef Platek and Prior of the Jasna Gora monastery, Konstancjusz Kunz.

The pope and accompanying persons were greeted by the representatives of the authorities of the Czestochowa Voivodship and the city: President of the Voivodship People's Council Jozef Grygiel, Czestochowa Voivode Miroslaw Wierzbicki, President of the Town People's Council in Czestochowa Wlodzimierz Kosmala and Mayor of Czestochowa Ryszard Matysiakiewicz.

Crowds of the faithful greeted the eminent guest on his route through the town decorated with religious symbols and Polish and Vatican flags. On his way to Jasna Gora, the pope passed the monument to gratitude, erected by the inhabitants of Czestochowa after the town was liberated by the Soviet Army in January 1945. Everyone remembers the swift offensive of the Soviet tanks, thanks to which the town and the Jasna Gora monastery, mined by the Nazis, were saved.

The church and the monastery are a magnificent treasury of things precious for the nation from its past. The famous monastery of Pauline Fathers on the Jasna Gora was founded in the 14th century by Wladyslaw, the Opole prince. In the 16th century the monastery became an important centre of not only religious but also of the Polish and Christian culture, and the sanctuary with the picture of our lady of Czestochowa--the centre of pilgrimages of the believers from the whole country. Jasna Gora has many a time witnessed events closely connected with the history of the nation. To mention only the Swedish deluge described by the Nobel Prize Laureate Henryk Sienkiewicz, for six centuries the Jasna Gora monastery has been gathering all kinds of precious collections of the rich national heritage.

After 1100 Pope John Paul II served a solemn mass at the top of Jasna Gora. Beside the pope and the Polish Episcopate the mass was attended by the believers of the surrounding dioceses.

Among the believers and the clergy present at the mass were numerous groups representing Poles living abroad.

In a homily to the clergy and the believers Pope Paul II referred to the day of Mary--mother of the church--celebrated on this particular day and presented the most important traditions of the cult of Mother Mary in Poland. Pope Paul II stressed also his deep religious relations with the Mother Mary holiday and Jasna Gora in Czestochowa laying also emphasis on similar relations of his predecessors, the Popes John XXIII and Paul VI.

In the afternoon the pope met in the Jasna Gora monastery with superiors of men's orders.

The next point of the programme of John Paul's stay in Czestochowa was his visit to the Saint Sigismund Church and a meeting with parish delegations. The meeting took the form of a direct dialogue of the faithful with the head of the Roman Catholic Church--a Pole. Religious questions and problems of everyday life and work of people believing in God were discussed.

It is worth stressing that in the last few years new churches have been constructed in the Czestochowa Diocese, among other places in: Lubojno, Wrzosowa, Sokolniki, and Sosmowiec. New sacral edifices are being built. The state contributes considerable assistance.

The first day of John Paul's II stay on Jasna Gora in Czestochowa ended with the Jasna Gora appeal.

Tuesday, June 5, will be the fourth day of the visit-religious pilgrimage to the home country by Pope John Paul II. The programme envisages among other things that the pope will take part in the 169th [word indistinct] conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

Czestochowa Speech

LD042036 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1551 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II to delegations of parishes of Czestochowa Diocese in Czestochowa--live]

[Text] Jesus Christ be praised! My dear brothers and sisters, I convey through your Bishop Stefan, bishop of the church of Czestochowa, my expressions of the deepest joy to be here with you! [applause] To be here with all of you and to be received by the church of Czestochowa. [shouts of "Bravo", applause] I have come on a pilgrimage to the Jasna Gora. This pilgrimage, as I already stated before noon, was the eagerly desired purpose in life of Pope Paul VI. My gratitude to divine providence is enormous--as I am allowed today to fulfill this lifelong desire of the great pope of our Polish millenium. [applause]

I have arrived at Jasna Gora which is older than the Czestochowa church, since it is already approaching its 600th anniversary. I have reached Jasna Gora through the church of Czestochowa. Jasna Gora, the Lady of Jasna Gora and her mysterious presence in the history of our nation which was the origin of the Czestochowa Diocese over 50 years ago--by arriving at the Jasna Gora I pass, in a way, through the whole ancient history and past and, at the same time, I pass through the heart of the contemporary Czestochowa church [sentence as heard].

It is thus to my great joy that I am able to be at Czestochowa cathedral first. The cathedral, even before the creation of the diocese was prepared by (?Wloclawek) bishops and is today the center of the church life of the Czestochowa Diocese. Right now, in the course of my visit to Jasna Gora, there is a place devoted to the Czestochowa church itself. I wish, therefore, to express my joy that this church is here, that it already has 50 years behind it, that it lives with its autonomous life and that it serves as the diocese of Mary of the church in Poland and in the world, thus fulfilling a mission which is exceptional and linked with Jasna Gora.

I would also like to express my joy that this church of Czestochowa, which since the beginning of its existence as a diocese has been within the boundaries of the Krakow metropolitan area, was so well known to me and I was able to unite with it so deeply. Today this is expressed by my successor, a new Krakow metropolitan, among us. [applause] However, this new Krakow metropolitan is still young. I was the Krakow Metropolitan for a good score of years or so, and I had the opportunity to find out what it means to have in the metropolitan community the church of Czestochowa and the Diocese of Czestochowa. [applause] (?I found out) what it means to have in this community all God's folk of Czestochowa church, the people who are so different and rich in their historic past. It is enough to traverse in one's mind the way from Wielun to Sosnowiec, and one already gains a picture of this enormous splendor, sometimes difficult but always great.

And I also had the chance, as a retired metropolitan of Krakow, [applause] I had the chance to see what it means to have in the collegial community bishops of the Krakow Metropolitan See, such bishops as Bishop Stefan, your ordinary [applause]; and what it means to have in this community such a bishop as Bishop Franciszek--you yourselves know what that means. [applause]

And now, you have yet another bishop whom I do not remember in the bishops' community. He was then rector of the seminary in Krakow--I will speak about him in a moment--and he was also a professor of dogmatics at the Papal Theological Faculty, which has inherited traditions going back six centuries, [words indistinct] founded by the blessed Queen Jadwiga. It so happened that I went to Rome. I did not watch it--and he became a bishop. [laughter and applause]

And now let the new metropolitan of Krakow see for himself what it means in the Metropolitan See of Krakow to have yet another--the fourth and youngest--bishop of Czestochowa. [applause]

My dear, do arm yourselves with patience, because I still have many pages here, but it will be some time before I will begin to read from them. [applause]

I have been a metropolitan of Krakow far too long not to take advantage of this occasion of being here to sort out many things with Czestochowa Diocese. [applause] During those years of my being the metropolitan, I also had the occasion to see what it means to have in that community of the clergy of the Krakow Metropolitan See the clergy of Czestochowa, [applause] priests from Czestochowa, [applause] especially as all the clergy in Czestochowa, from the eldest to the youngest priest admit to adhering to dual patriotism--that of Czestochowa and of Krakow at the same time. [applause]

And all this is the result of the decision which was made by the first bishops of Czestochowa, the unforgettable bishop of Czestochowa of sacred memory, Bishop Teodor Kubina, when together with another great bishop, also of sacred memory--it was years ago-with Stanislaw Adamski from Katowice and with the metropolitan of Krakow, a prince, a great prince of the spirit, Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha, they decided to create in Krakow--in the orbit of this oldest Polish seat of learning and the oldest theological school--three seminaries for priests, for Czestochowa, Katowice and Krakow, to be linked through the theological faculty of the Jagellonian University. This was a decision of epoch-making importance.

We must recall the times during which this decision was made. Those were the times following the dismemberment of our country and after we regained independence. After all, for over 100 years our country was dismembered into three occupations. It appeared that in our reborn, new Poland we had to become acquainted with each other once again and begin to speak a common language again, and those who made that decision were great bishops.

I know the clergy of Czestochowa, and I have friends among the priests of Czestochowa. We meet together at annual meetings and I think that if those priests, friends of mine from Czestochowa and Katowice Dioceses--I will not mention the Krakow dioceses--met with me first as priest, then as bishop, metropolitan, cardinal, I think that they will therefore not look down on the Holy Father! [applause]

So much, my dears, for the past. You can see that it is very encouraging for the bishop of Czestochowa and for the former--I will not say retired--Krakow metropolitan. And since I do not know if there will be another opportunity to talk about our so recent common past, our bishop fraternity which was so desired by all of us, I am doing it here in Czestochowa, looking from this place in front of the St Zygmunt Church at the towers of Jasna Gora.

Let all that I said about the past be a good omen for the future of the Czestochowa church [applause], in order to say everything to the end and so that my successor in Krakow can hear me well, I say this: I trust that the work which was undertaken not only for the [passage indistinct], this work will be continued and carried to a successful conclusion under the (?blessings of the Lady of Jasna Gora.) [applause]

My dear, [passage indistinct] I would like to greet you all in all your dioceses, the whole community of the people of God. I would like to greet you all, all the families, all the parents, all the children, all generations in those families. The family is the foundation of human life in any dimension. I would like to greet you in accordance with your various callings, [word indistinct] professions, which are so varied, starting with the most simple ones such as work on the land which is so necessary and so needed, work in industry or being an artisan.

Your diocese is to a significant degree an industrial diocese. The basin--the large workshop of industrial, mining and steel work, which directly adjoins Silesia. Then, there are the professions of intelligentsia, according to various professional specializations: doctors, lawyers, teachers, the health service, people of science, people representing various stages of professional training and various jobs--I want to greet and bless them all; every house, every house inhabited by human beings and every human workplace. [applause]

Workbenches were made for men, houses and homes were made for men, work was made for men; through their work men should have homes and through work men should grow in their human homes. This is how I would like to put briefly my good wishes, wishes for the great and varied community of God's people of the Diocese of Czestochowa.

At the beginning of this diocese stands a great public bishop who would have said this in his own language, in his Silesian dialect, just as he used to, as we all remember him--at least those older ones among us, and I am one of them--he would have said in his own language--in the phrases of his own time. But those are lasting phrases--may God bless our departed pastors, the first pastor of Czestochowa Diocese, Teodor, as well as his successor Bishop Zdzislaw. May they be given eternal salvation. May they behold his image. [applause]

I have one more topic, especially for you, which is linked with the preparations, which Czestochowa Diocese is experiencing in expectation of the early start of the peregrination of the picture of our Lady of Jasna Gora. This peregrination is now taking place in our primate's Archdiocese of Gniezno and will soon reach your own diocese. I thought that perhaps these two dates would coincide and that I would be able to welcome Our Lady here at the threshold of the new stage of her visitation. Because Our Lady will remain in the Diocese of Gniezno I would like to greet her spiritually here, at this new stage of her pilgrimage in her first peregrination [as heard]. I trust that when I greet her in spirit I am doing so in unity with my beloved brother bishop of the church of Czestochowa, with bishops who are assisting him here in this diocese, with all its pastors, diocesan and monastic chaplains, with beloved sisters from so many orders; so many orders of nuns are seeking their place here within the range of Jasna Gora, and the church of Czestochowa is being enriched with this special treasure, which for the people of God, is represented by the vocation and consecration of nuns.

The visitation of the Jasna Gora picture and its faithful copy which was consecrated in 1957 by Pope Pius XII already had a history of more than 20 years. Since the summer of 1957 it visited individual parishes starting from the Archdiocese of Warsaw, through the Diocese of Siedlce, Lomza, to the Archdiocese of Bialystok, to the Lake District and Pomorze, to the Diocese of Warmia, Gdansk, Chelm and then to great administration of Gorzow which is now divided into three dioceses: Zczecin-Kamien, Koszalin-Kolobrzeg and Gorzow. The visitation then went to Silesia to the Archdiocese of Wroclaw and Diocese of Opole and from there to reach the Diocese of Katowice and further south, the Archdiocese of Krakow, Diocese of Tarnow, Przemysl, to the Archdiocese of Lubacow, to the Diocese of Lublin and then to Sandomierz. After its visit to the Diocese of Lielce the picture went to the Diocese of Drochiczyn and then to Lodz, later to move north to the Dioceses of Wloclawek of Poznan and later of Gniezno, from where, at the end of this magnificent chain, the Diocese of Czestochowa will form the final link.

I have mentioned every stage of the visitation because each of them provided further development of the blessed idea which motivated God'sservant Pope Pius XII, and also the Episcopate of Poland, when they initiated the service of visitation more than 20 years ago. I greeted our Lady of Jasna Gora at many stages of her visitation, and I did so with special(?gladness) when the visitation was passing through the parishes and communities of God's people in the Archdiocese of Krakow when I was the pastor of that diocese.

Today, I want to greet the Archdiocese of Krakow in a spirit of a Polish successor--untried as yet by the decrees of providence--of all popes, successor to St Peter's capital, of Pius XII, John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul I--all popes of [words indistinct]. [applause]

I greet Mary, thanking her for all graces of visitation at every stage. I know from my own pastoral experience how great and extraordinary these graces are. It is as if a new chapter in the history of Our Lady of Jasna Gora has opened up on Polish soil through the visitation of the Jasna Gora image and its loyal [word indistinct]. [applause]

The teachings of the Second Vatican Council, contained above all in the dogmatic [word indistinct] about the church, has also found its (?experimental) expression in this visitation. The visitation has shown and is constantly revealing what this reality is, what this real maternal presence outside the family is in the mystery of Christ and his church. Leaving her own sanctuary at Jasna Gora to visit all Polish parishes in turn throughout the individual dioceses, Mary appeared to be our mother in a particular fashion. For a mother does not only wait for her children in her own house but follows them wherever they start their own homes and wherever they live, work, start their own families, and are confined to a bed of suffering. She even follows them where they are led astray, where they forget about God, where their consciences are weighed down with sin--to all these places. Thus, I want, together with you who are present here today, to express immense gratitude for all this. I want to echo loudly all hearts, all families, all communities, all parishes, all pastors, priests, bishops--everybody. [applause] And at the same time greeting Mary in spirit, in her picture of visitation which is already on the doorstep of every parish of the Diocese of Czestochowa, starting with, I think, the "tysiaclecie" parish. [sentence as heard] [applause]

When the chain of visitation is taken over by the bishop at Czestochowa church with his brothers--bishops in office--with pastors, priests, with [word indistinct] families, and with the whole family of God, I want to be the herald of great expectation and of ardent hope. Your hearts are overflowing with this expectation. She herself brings hope in the form of her image. Was she not a great breakthrough in the history of mankind--the [word indistinct] of annunciation of Nazareth? Did Mary not bring hope into the house of Zacharias when she came to visit Elizabeth, her relative? Did Pope Paul VI not call Our Lady, in our difficult times, the [word indistinct] of a better world? Did not the Polish immaculate knight, blessed Maksymylian Kolbe [canonized priest who sacrificed his life for a child in Auschwitz], feel this same mystery? May the visit of Mary in every parish in turn of your Diocese of Czestochowa be blessed. [applause]

Just as at the beginning, God's servant, Pius XII, so I today on the last stage of the visitation of the picture of Jasna Gora-I, his unworthy successor John Paul II, pope and son of the Polish people. [Sentence unfinished; prolonged applause]

I bless all those who receive Mary from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

I convey greetings and blessings to your bishop, bishop of the church of Czestochowa, so that they might be, as is the tradition, read out during the visitation in the individual parishes. [applause]

And now, my beloved, I want to bless all those who have gathered. At the same time, I want to consecrate through this blessing the crosses which are to commemorate our special devotion to the mystery of Christ's cross. For it is in this mystery that we meet, that we take pride in this mystery. Mary leads us to this mystery and it is through this mystery that we strive toward resurrection. I wish to bless all the crosses you have and then also to bless separately the cornerstones of the churches which are under construction in the Diocese of Czestochowa, to bless them together with the priests and bishops.

Jesus Christ be blessed!

Church Leaders Present for Visit

AU011135 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 1 (ANSA)--The Polish capital was decked out today with life-size portraits of Pope John Paul II and national and Vatican state flags as preparations for the Catholic Church leader's arrival went into their last day.

A fanfare welcome has been prepared for the Polish-born pope when he arrives here tomorrow at the start of a week-long visit to his native country. Accompanying him on the papal flight will be the Vatican's Acting Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli and Msgr Luigi Poggi, the special Vatican envoy who has handled the Holy See's relations with Warsaw for the past few years.

Ecclesiastical sources disclosed the large numbers of foreign delegations expected in the country for the historic event.

Among the East European church leaders due here for the occasion were Prague's Cardinal Archbishop Frantisek Tomasek, Bulgarian Bishop Stratiyev, Archbishop Frane Franic of Yugoslavia, Lithuanian Bishops Ludvik Pavilonis and Rmuald Kriksciunas, Latvian Bishop Julian Vaivid, from the Soviet Union's Baltic region, Cardinal Alfred Bengsch of East Germany, who will be at the head of a delegation of five bishops from his country, Romanian Bishop Antal Jakab and Cardinal Laszlo Lekai and Bishop Imre Timko from Hungary.

There will be an equally heavy showing [of] Western delegations with such prominent church figures as Belgian Cardinal Joseph Leo Sunenes, French Archbishop Roger Etchegaray, Spanish Cardinal Arnau Narciso Jubany, West German Cardinals Joseph Hoeffner and Joseph Ratzinger, United States Cardinal John Joseph Krol, Rome Vicar Cardinal Vicar Ugo Poletti and Turin Archbishop Anastasio Balestero of Italy.

Etchegaray and Balestrero have been tapped to become cardinals in Pope John Paul II's June 30 concistory.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS NEW BOOK 'SOCIALISM AND CATHOLICISM'

LD311056 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--"Kaw" publishers have brought out a book by Polish scientist and publicist Wieslaw Myslek entitled "Socialism and Catholicism". The author presents the development of the dialogue between Polish Christians and Marxists against the broad background of historical facts.

Reviewing the book in the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU Marek Jaworski writes:

"The diversification of the society's world views does not necessarily need to have a disintegrating impact upon it. Through our experience we have found the way passing over these differences, which is determined by the socio-political unity of interests of all Poles regardless of their personal attitude towards religion".

"The first and foremost of these supreme interests is the well-being of our motherland, the People's Poland, and concordant implementation of the programme of socialist development of the country. This goal consolidates the nation's unity independently of the differences in the world viewpoints. It shapes patriotic motives of activity and attitudes of civic responsibility for the common fate. It serves to expand the sphere of democratic coexistence of individuals representing varying approaches to religion.

"Wieslaw Myslek's book is a very interesting reading matter, the more so as it itself constitutes one of the voices in the Marxist-Catholic dialogue that it describes."

UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

Jablonski Reception

LD042320 Warsaw PAP in English 1346 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June, PAP--President of the Council of State, chairman of the Polish Committee for the Celebration of the International Year of the Child Henryk Jablonski received U.N. deputy secretary general, director of the U.N. general office in Geneva, Luigi Cottafaui, and the special representative of the U.N. deputy secretary general for the International Year of the Child, Estefania Aldaba-Lim in the Belweder Palace today. Christa Waldheim, the daughter of the U.N. secretary general, took part in the meeting.

Vice-minister of foreign affairs Eugeniusz Kulaga also took part.

Luigi Cottafavi, Estefania Aldaba-Lim and Christa Waldheim have been invited to Poland in connection with the completion of the second stage of the construction of the child health center memorial hospital.

Foreign Ministry Reception

LD042322 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June--Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek received today director of the UN office in Geneva, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Luigi Cottafavi who has come to Poland as a personal envoy of the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for the inaugural ceremony of the child's health center memorial hospital.

Continuing his visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Ministry, Luigi Cottavi held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga. The sides discussed questions related to Poland's cooperation with the United Nations and with the organization's specialized agencies.

POLISH-AUSTRALIAN SESSION VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU311428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 May 79 p 8 AU

[PAP report: "Polish-Australian Economic Cooperation--The Mixed Commission's First Session Ends"]

[Summary] The first session of the Polish-Australian Commission, which ended in Warsaw on 25 May, reviewed Polish-Australian economic and trade relations since 1977 and discussed their further development on a more balanced basis. Poland wishes to export to Australia goods such as textiles, footwear, leather articles, chemicals, mining equipment, merchant vessels (for carrying gas), fishing vessels, chemical and food equipment, energy installations, machine tools, some household equipment and installations and services for building gas pipelines and transloading facilities.

Australia wishes to export to Poland raw materials and semifinished goods for light and metallurgical industries; grains; equipment and technologies for food industries; measuring equipment; and medical equipment.

The two sides discussed industrial cooperation between enterprises of the two countries and possibilities for fishing cooperation.

Australia is an important partner of Poland in overseas trade as attested to by the value of last year's turnover: 358 million convertible zlotys, which accounted mostly for the Polish purchases of Australian wool and hides; the value of Polish exports of Australian wool and hides. The value of Polish exports to Australia amounted to only some 32 million convertible zlotys last year. In the past few months efforts have been made to overcome this singularly negative balance of trade. A large group of Australian industrialists and businessmen has visited Poland to study the export potential of the Polish economy.

POLISH, EQUATORIAL GUINEAN RELATIONS AT AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL

LD010852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The governments of the Polish People's Republic and of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level starting 29 May 1979 thereby expressing their intention to develop friendly relations between the two countries. The two governments have stated that their relations will be based on the principles of friendship, mutual regard for their sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as equality and mutual interests.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON NATO'S PLANS IN AFRICA

LD311042 Warsaw PAP in English 0923 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Commenting on the NATO Council's discussion of the alleged threat to the West's security outside the North Atlantic pact borders and a statement made in this connection by General Haig, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes:

"General Haig is doubtless an exponent of concern of some adventurist NATO circles over the endangered neocolonial positions of imperialism in the Third World, positions which are certainly not threatened by a "'hidden and hard to detect' Soviet interference but by national liberation movements and strivings of the young Africa, Asian and Latin American countries to ensure themselves full political and economic independence. Owing to an all-round support of the socialist states the Third World countries are able to ever more effectively resist the attempts at interference launched by imperialist and neocolonial forces. It appears that NATO leadership, closely related to these forces, is thinking of employing the NATO bloc more seriously against the progressive and liberation movements of the Third World.

"This interpretation finds confirmation in the memo submitted recently to the political committee of NATO Assembly by the West German Social Democrat Peter Corterier and concerning the pact's policy towards South Africa. It has been known for years that NATO is a supporter of the white minority regime in Pretoria and, tacitly, also of the similar though much weaker regime in Rhodesia. Now, Corterier's memo has admitted the fact openly while protesting against further increasing the support for the two regimes.

"This is a good illustration that the currently discussed idea of extending NATO's activity beyond the formal borders of that military bloc constitutes in fact an attempt at turning it into an imperialist 'gendarme of the world' threatening with an armed fist all the anticolonial and progressive movements. These are enormously dangerous plans", the Polish Army daily stresses in conclusion.

LUKASZEWICZ ATTENDS BROADCASTING AWARDS CEREMONY

LD310908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] The annual prizes of the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television for Production and Broadcasting Work were presented yesterday at the central offices of Polish Radio. The ceremony was attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by the following directors of Central Committee departments: Press, Radio and Television--Kazimierz Rokoszewski; Ideological Training Work--Jerzy Muszynski; and Culture--Bogdan Cawronski. Also present were: Zymunt Nadjowski, minister of culture and art; Wlodzimierz Janiurek, the government press spokesman; Jozef Barecki , chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, and many representatives of the world of culture.

Among the prizewinners were many eminent activists in culture, science, politics and economy. Addressing them, Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, stated that their prizes are symbols of appreciation and gratitude for their contribution to the development of radio and television programs.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND PEASANT DAY CELEBRATIONS

Central Meeting

LD042104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A traditional Peasant's Day was celebrated in Poland today. A solemn central meeting was held in Baiala Podlaska to mark the occasion.

It was attended by members of the PZPR leadership, including Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Secretariat. Zdzislaw Kurowshi, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Light Industy, Trade and Public Consumption Department of the PZPR Central Committee. The leaders of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] represented by Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the ZSL Presdidium, and members of the ZSL Supreme Committee Jozef Ozga-Michalski and Zdzilaw Tomali and Edward Duda, secretary of the party Secretariat. Also present was Piotr Stefanski, vice chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium.

Representatives of the state authorities, Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica and administrators of the voivodship also attended the meeting. The delegations of peasant activists from other regions of the country and delegations of leading farmers and workers, particularly those working for factories producing for agriculture, were also present. Following the playing of the national anthem and an old peasant song, "Nation to the Battle," Stanislaw Gucwa took the floor on behalf of the ZSL leadership. [remainder indistinct]

Babiuch Speech

LD042108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Secretariat, at Polish Peasant's Day celebrations in Bialo Podlaska on 3 June--recorded]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, esteemed assembly:

On the Peasant's Day celebrated by Polish peasants, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I warmly and sincerely greet all Polish peasants, all inhabitants of the Polish countryside, all Polish farmers and those who work in agriculture. [applause]

I greet with special warmth the organizers of today's ceremonies, the inhabitants of Biala Podlaska Voivodship. [applause]

By your daily solid work you have gained the honor of organizing the main Peasant's Day festivities. I cordially congratulate you on this. [applause]

The Peasant's Day is festively marked, in addition to the inhabitants of the Polish countryside, by all workers and the working class as a day which commemorates the lasting and inviolable alliance between workers and peasants, an alliance of struggle for a just fatherland and of work for its benefit.

This alliance began many decades ago, together with workers and peasants movements. It is an important part of their common history. This alliance grew in strength and acquired new class content during the tragic and heroic years of the Hitlerite occupation, when the peasant and the worker fought arm-in-arm in the ranks of the People's Army and in peasant battalions.

The radical people's movement was a faithful and unfailing ally of leading revolutionary forces. The movement played its part in the creation of the National Council and in the historic deeds of the Polish National Liberation Committee.

The Polish People's Republic today embodies the old aspirations, ideals and guidelines of the Polish public's leftwing movement. For the first time in our history, workers and peasants are the real masters and creators of the history of the country. On Peasant's Day we convey our respect for and recognition of the daily solid work for a successful development of the countryside and the entire socialist fatherland carried out by members of the PZPR and the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and by all inhabitants of the countryside.

Peasant's Day is the day of the joint masters and the joint builders of socialist Poland, the day of the rural working class. This day is celebrated by farmers, workers in the socialized sector and in the cooperatives, by those employed in the agricultural services field and the agricultural consumption industry and by those employed in agricultural sciences. We respect and highly value their labor and contributions to the implementation of socialist Poland's development program.

Comrades and citizens, for 35 years under a socialist system, the Polish people, by their work and intelligence, and by their patriotic involvement, have been engaged in building the fatherland's strength and prosperity. The results reinforce one's belief in the sense and value of the collective efforts of the nation. The material and spiritual potential which our country has at its disposal proves the correctness of the party program which has made man and his progress the fundamental goal of socialist activities.

Esteemed assembly, modern agriculture requires increasingly better training, ever higher professional and moral qualifications, and extensive general and technical knowledge. Only those who possess these attributes can become the decisive forces in the countryside's economic and sociocultural transformations. Only these people can be instrumental in the continuing growth of the authority that the farmer's job entails. The education and development of rural youth are of special concern for the PZPR and the ZSL. The shaping of a new rural generation in accordance with socialist ideals requires unified efforts by the schools, parents, public and political organizations and by all educational and cultural institutions.

The Union of Socialist Polish Youth has a special task to perform in this area. Young farmers who have chosen their occupations after lengthy consideration constitute a force that paves the way for social and production progress in the countryside. On the occasion of Peasant's Day we cordially greet the young generation living in the countryside, wishing you successes in trying to become masters of your jobs, satisfaction in your work and the title of young comasters of the country.

Together with the ZSL, the PZPR depends on you as the young cadre instrumental in further socialist transformations of the countryside and agriculture. The long term agricultural development plan has been developed in accordance with your capabilities, talents and your love for the fatherland.

Esteemed assembly, the PZPR, acting in unison with the ZSL and the Democratic Party, unites our entire people today around new tasks of socialist construction.

Only a consistent implementation of these tasks can furnish a guarantee of our fatherland's all-round development, the development of every Polish family and all Poles. Sharing jointly in the fruits of our common efforts, we are jointly responsible for our country's future. The socialist state, one in which there is social justice and respect for the individual, is the people's highest gain and its highest benefit. It is every Pole's patriotic duty to protect this achievement, to defend Poland's honor and to strengthen Poland's position in the world and within the fraternal family of socialist states.

Let this duty be realized even more fully and consistently in systematic, persistent work, in insuring that this work is of high quality and efficient. Let the philosophy of the highest possible respect for work of this kind, so characteristic of the working class and peasant culture, be a lasting factor in cementing our people's efforts for further development of the socialist fatherland.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES MEMBERSHIP, ECONOMY

LD310938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee at a meeting today was acquainted with the results of party development in 1977-78. Considerable growth of party ranks in that period promoted increased activity and offensiveness of the PZPR. The core of workers of the party has been strengthened. Workers directly employed in production now constitute the most numerous group of members of the nearly 3-million strong PZPR. The party has consolidated its links in the main branches of the national economy in towns and villages. The number of young people in party ranks has risen, including leading workers, farmers, students and women.

PZPR organizations are operating in all social and professional spheres.

The Politburo stressed that the consistent observance of the policy of development of party ranks, defined at the sixth and seventh congresses, has been the unchanging principle in party building, and drew attention to the constant need for deepening ideological and educational activity. All party branches and organizations should constantly consolidate party democracy and discipline, make application for membership very demanding, develop and improve political work with candidates and young members of the PZPR, and to undertake actions which would enhance the offensiveness and military of the whole party.

The Politburo was acquainted with the report on preparations of economy for work in the summer period. Attention was drawn to the need for increased care in labor safety and hygiene, supply of workforces with refreshments; and good functioning of the entire social base. The basic importance for the implementation of planned tasks has been the delivery on time of cooperative supplies, and efficient transport.

Next on the agenda, the Politburo examined investments credited on the principles of self-payment by foreign currency. Some production investments have been included in the system--first of all in the chemical industry, engineering, heavy machinery and agricultural machinery, and in metallurgy--and also undertakings [words indistinct]. The Politburo considers that the system is not sufficiently used for the development and modernization of production and service potential and also for increasing export ability by the economy. It has been recommended to further develop and improve the system of crediting investments by self-payments by foreign currency, drawing particular attention to good preparation, efficient realization of investments and high quality of achieved output and services.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS USSR READY FOR TALKS WITH PRC

Normalization Discussions Proposal

LD041912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Union is ready to start talks with China in order to normalize and improve mutual relations. According to the Soviet proposal the talks should begin in Moscow in July or in August.

These Soviet proposals, it has been learnt, are contained in the memorandum which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today handed the Chinese charge d'affaires Tian Cengpei. The Chinese ambassador in Moscow is at the moment in China.

The USSR suggests normalization and improvement of relations "on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence." The Soviet document today proposes, say well informed sources, that the two sides should agree "that they would not acknowlege anyone's claims on special rights and hegemony." This agreement, if reached, should be laid down in an appropriate document.

According to the proposal the delegations of the two countries should be led by deputy foreign ministers or by other plenipotentiary representatives.

It is believed in Moscow that China, which in April set in motion the initiative for talks on relations with the USSR, will give a positive reply to today's Soviet proposal.

Moscow TV Confirmation

LD042048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today handed the Chinese charge d'affaires a memorandum which proposes that the USSR and China start talks in July or August to normalize and improve bilateral relations was confirmed in Moscow tonight. The first news report on this was broadcast in a Soviet TV transmission at about 2230 today. A TV commentator said that the text of the memorandum would be published in the press tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO MALTA

Tito-Buttigieg Conversation

LD041456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--Dr Anton Buttigieg, president of Malta, and his wife visited President Tito this morning at his residence in the Verdale Palace. The two presidents has a cordial friendly conversation which lasted about half an hour.

Buttigieg Luncheon for Tito

LD042308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Valletta--Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, today gave a formal luncheon in the Mediterranean Conference Center in Valletta in honor of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito.

Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Federal Executive Council Member Vuko Dragasevic; and other personalities accompanying the president of the republic were present at the formal luncheon which passed off in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. On the Maltese side the luncheon was attended by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff; Speaker of the House of Representatives K. Agius; government members, members of the House of Representatives, and other prominent Maltese personalities. During the luncheon Presidents Buttigieg and Tito exchanged toasts.

Buttigieg Toast

LD042310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta, June 4 (TANJUG)--Maltese President Anton Buttigieg today saluted Yugoslav President Tito as "the personification of nonalignment and one of the co-founders of the movement."

President Buttigieg said this in his toast at a luncheon honouring President Tito currently on an official and friendly visit to Malta. President Buttigieg said that he salutes in President Tito the partisan commander by "whose skill and leadership Yugoslavia rid herself of the Nazi yoke and the outstanding statesman who has succeeded in forging his people into a socialist nation owing allegiance to no one but itself. Malta has also, Buttigieg added, "not unlike Yugoslavia, dedicated herself completely to the principles of non-alignment in fulfillment of her new role; and better to become a center of peace in this troubled region, Malta has closed down for good--but not without great material sacrifice--the last foreign military base on her soil."

The Maltese president further said that President Tito's visit takes place at the time when Malta "needs all the help her friends can give her to be able to defend and consolidate its hard-won status of neutrality." In order to make this status a lasting contribution to peace, Malta needs, the Maltese president said, "not only the moral support of like-minded nations, but also the material support, in the political, military and economic fields."

In recalling similar and identical views of the Yugoslav and the Maltese governments on numerous international issues, and the help and cooperation of the two countries' delegations at international conferences and similar forums, Buttigieg stressed that Malta and Yugoslavia should translate this into concrete forms of economic cooperation.

The president of Malta stated the hope that President Tito's visit to Malta will contribute to further development of relations between the two countries and their even more active economic cooperation. This, Buttigieg added, will be of significance to the nonaligned movement as a whole, and will give a new impetus to the program of activities in the pursuit of peace and security among all nations of the Mediterranean, which is Malta's ultimate goal, too, Buttigieg said in ending.

Tito Toast

LD042312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Toast by Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and the LCY, at a luncheon given in his honor by Anton Buttigieg, president of Malta, on 4 June in the Mediterranean Conference Hall Center in Valletta]

[Text] Valletta--Mr President, Mr Prime Minister, dear friends:

Allow me to thank you warmly for the friendly words and for the cordial hospitality which you are according us.

My associates and I are particularly pleased about visiting this proud country which lies at a point through which the great and the powerful have sailed in the desire to make Malta theirs. However, you have withstood all trials and achieved the most a country can have--independence and full sovereignty over your territory.

Your persistent efforts to achieve this have rightly enjoyed the support of the nonalined and of many other countries, and have brought your country well-deserved prestige and recognition. Your success in this, which had been accompanied by many self-denials, also has a broader significance in the general struggle for countries' independence. Thus the international community, and firstly the nonalined countries, should give specific help in Malta's economic development in order that it can consolidate its independence. This help will also be extended by Yugoslavia, within the limits of her possibilities, and she is already involved in individual projects of Malta's economic development.

Our cooperation has already registered certain results but it is still within fairly modest frameworks. We believe that this cooperation could and should be greater and we shall devote the necessary attention to this.

I would particularly like to stress the successful development of our friendly political relations. The loyalty of our two countries to the goals of nonalined policy, and mutual interest for stability and broad cooperation in the Mediterranean and in Europe give our relations significant content and open up great possibilities.

Particular ties, too, link us with Malta. On this island, in the middle of the Mediterranean, several participants of our liberation struggle and revolution found their last resting place. A number of our compatriots, too, live in Malta where they have found their second homeland and where they have become a link between our two peoples.

Mr President, I believe that we share the same view on the exceptional responsibility and commitment by nonalined countries in the present exceptionally complex international situation. Our two countries are in the Mediterranean area, an area which is exceptionally complex and sensitive because of crises, conflicts and disputes, and also because of the concentration of armed forces in it.

We have always stressed that security in the Mediterranean is an integral part of security in Europe and further afield. That is why it is indispensable for all Mediterranean countries, especially the nonalined ones, to make constant efforts toward consolidating mutual understanding and cooperation. In so doing, they will contribute to a reduction of the foreign presence and to their own security, and that applies further afield. I think that we must pay full attention to this matter next year in Madrid at the meeting of the countries participating in the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

I should like to stress here the great significance of successful cooperation of European nonalined and neutral countries and in which Malta is taking an active part and is contributing to the consolidation of the Mediterranean factor in the discussion of (?broader) questions of detente.

With her activity in the nonalined movement, in which we closely cooperate, Malta is making a concrete contribution to the forumulation of stands, and in general to the actions of the policy of nonalinement.

We are deeply convinced that the strength and vitality of this policy depends a great deal on the broad involvement of all nonalined countries in the activities of our movement. This is also a precondition for democracy in the establishment of stands within the framework of the realization of the policy of nonalinement. I think that we must bear this in mind, especially during the present preparations for the ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau of Columbo and for the Havana summit of nonalined countries. Only comprehensive involvement by us all and an open constructive dialogue can insure decisions which will make possible further successes of the policy of nonalinement in the solutions of the acute problems and in the establishment of more equitable political and economic relations in the world.

This is precisely the reason why we consider it to be exceptionally important that at the forthcoming gatherings, the basic original principles should be affirmed even more strongly because these represent the guarantee of the policy and movement of nonalinement remaining an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations.

I also believe that nonalined countries as a whole must become more energetically involved in the quest for a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis, as well as generally acceptable peaceful solutions for other crises, by always proceeding from respect for the rights of all peoples to independence and independent development.

The concrete activity of the nonalined and developing countries in the building of a new international economic order has a special significance. We see this as a reliable road toward long-term stability of the world and toward equitable cooperation among peoples.

Mr President, I am convinced that this visit of ours and our talks, as was also the case during the visit of your prime minister to Yugoslavia, will contribute much to the further rapprochement and understanding of our two friendly [words indistinct] countries.

[Word indistinct] of our two countries in the sphere of implementing the goals and the policy of nonalinement in broader international relations.

Finally, I would once again like to express my thanks for the cordial hospitality and expressions of friendship accorded us.

I raise this glass to the health of the president of the republic, the prime minister and their associates, to the prosperity of your beautiful homeland, to friendship and growing cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta, and to the further success of the nonalined policy in the interest of the entire international community.

Tito-Mintoff Talks 4 June

LD042030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, had talks in Valletta today with Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The 1-hour talks between the two statesmen took place in an atmosphere of friendship, full mutual understanding and respect.

The talks between President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff were later joined by their associates. It has been learned that at the center of attention of today's exchange of views were the paths for the expansion and comprehensive promotion of all aspects of bilateral cooperation. Both sides noted with satisfaction that a high degree of political cooperation has been reached and that the two countries have identical or similar views on all major international issues. However, it was noted at the same time that economic and other forms of cooperation are lagging behind political cooperation.

It has been learned that it was agreed to make mutual efforts to expand commodity exchange and to balance it out in view of the fact that Malta has a considerable deficit in its trade with Yugoslavia.

A readiness was expressed for both countries to begin a more comprehensive industrial cooperation on the basis of joint investments and that at the same time they should enrich their mutual technical cooperation. It has been learned that the signing of the agreement on scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and on cooperation in health and tourism is in the offing.

In the course of today's exchange of views, particular attention was paid to the situation in the Mediterranean and to the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta as Mediterranean countries. The exchange of views on international issues which began today is planned to be resumed tomorrow morning.

The following took part in the talks between President Tito and Prime Minister Mintoff on the Yugoslav side: Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to Malta.

The following took part in the talks on the Maltese side: J. Cassar, minister of justice, lands, housing and parliamentary affairs; W. Abela, minister of development, energy, ports and telecommunications; and other associates of Prime Minister Mintoff.

TITO RECEIVES MORE BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

Italian CP's Longo, Berlinguer

AU311810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text of telegram from PCI Chairman Luigi Longo and PCI General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito on his 87th birthday]

[Text] TANJUG--On the occasion of your 87th birthday accept the cordial and fraternal congratulations of the Italian communists which we send you together with greetings and expressions of deep friendship. Your work of a communist leader and statesman has profoundly influenced the road of development of the Yugoslav peoples, the great changes in the contemporary world and the efforts of peoples to create a future of peace and progress and to confirm their independence in the search for the new roads which will bring positive and effective solutions for the great and dramatic questions of contemporary mankind. At the same time we also send our congratulations to the peoples of your country and the LCY in the belief that the relations of friendship which link together our two countries, our peoples and our parties will also in the future continue to develop intensively in our mutual interest and in the general interest of peace and of European and international cooperation.

Afghanistan's Taraki

AU311820 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 79 p 10 AU

[Text] On the occasion of his 87th birthday, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has received the following telegram from Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"It is my pleasure to send you warm congratulations on the occasion of your birthday and to express to you my best wishes for your personal well-being and happiness and, at the same time, for further progress and prosperity of the friendly Yugoslav people."

Algeria's Bendjedid

AU311800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 79 p 8 AU

[Text of telegram from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito on his 87th birthday]

[Text] Mr President and dear friend:

At the time when the Yugoslav people are preparing to celebrate together with you your 87th birthday it is my extraordinary pleasure to send you my warmest congratulations and assurances that the Algerian people fully share the joy of their Yugoslav friends. This happy occasion gives me an opportunity to express my deep admiration to a politician and leader who became a symbol of the resistance of the Yugoslav peoples and who led with such lucidity the struggle to its victory as well as the struggle for progress and humanism. I am convinced that during your forthcoming official visit to Algeria the friendship and solidarity, which link together the Algerian and Yugoslav peoples and which originate in our battle traditions and our common aspirations, will be accorded a new opportunity to be confirmed in voluminous and fruitful cooperation.

Mr President and dear friend, on behalf of the Party of the National Liberation Front and the Algerian Government I wish you personally happiness and health and the Yugoslav people progress and success and ask you to accept the expressions of my warm and sincere respect.

Angola's Neto

AU311815 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text of telegram from Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito on his 87th birthday]

[Text] TANJUG--It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of your 87th birthday.

The friendship between our two peoples was born in the years of the long struggle for the national liberation of Angola. It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you this congratulation with a firm wish for our relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments in various fields to be further strengthened. With expression of deepest respect, I wish you good health and long life.

TANJUG REPORTS VRHOVEC'S DEPARTURE FROM VALLETTA FOR COLOMBO

ID041808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 4 Jun 79 ID

[Excerpt] Valletta--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Valletta this afternoon for Colombo where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonalined Countries.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec had accompanied President Tito on his visits to Algeria, Libya and Malta.

Arrival for Nonalined Meeting

LD050910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, arrived today in Colombo where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial session of the Nonalined Countries Coordination Bureau. The session is due to begin tomorrow.

At the airport Josip Vrhovec was welcomed by Ranil Wickremasinghe, Sri Lanka minister of youth affairs and deputy minister of foreign affairs. Deputy Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar and SFRY Ambassador to Sri Lanka Dragi Trajanovski also were in the welcoming party.

LCY REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES NINTH PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD021422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 2 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Milan Drljevic last night greeted the Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the same as the Communist Party of Portugal, holds that forces fighting for the national and social emancipation, independence, equitable international relations and peaceful cooperation among countries have strengthened forces, said Drljevic. Such development, Drljevic stressed, makes possible the strengthening of socialism as a world process.

The present international situation makes conspicuous the great importance of the non-aligned movement as the champion of the struggle for overcoming bloc division of the world and for the democratization of international political and economic relations, stressed Milan Drljevic. Yugoslavia has always supported, and will continue so, the strengthening of the non-aligned movement's unity and its basic commitments, he added.

We also assess that in the international workers movement deep changes are underway, positive trends are strengthening and new forms and roads of the struggle for socialism are being asserted, said the LCY delegation representative at the Congress of Portuguese Communists. Therefore, equitable cooperation under the conditions of inevitable differences in views, positions and interests cannot but more contribute to the affirmation of the international workers and communist movement and the promotion of cooperation in the movement, said Drljevic.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET AUCCTU DELEGATION

Arrival in Belgrade

LD041550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] delegation led by Aleksey Ivanovich Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council, arrived in Belgrade this morning.

The guests from the Soviet Union were met at Belgrade airport by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and other top officials of the trade union confederation.

Also present was Nikolay Nikloayevich Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia.

During their 5-day visit, the Soviet trade union delegation--as a guest of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia--will visit several towns in Croatia and Serbia and will hold talks with the Presidium of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, as well as in the republics and in work organizations they will visit.

Beginning of Talks

LD042311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--Talks between the delegations of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR opened here today. The two delegations are headed by Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council Chairman Mika Spiljak and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Aleksey Ivanovich Shibayev, respectively.

In a longer meeting held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the representatives of [the] two trade union organizations briefed each other on the socio-political trends and current trade union tasks in building socialist society. A special topic was the development of bilateral cooperation.

ARMENIAN SSR DELEGATION VISITS, RECEIVED BY BLAZEVIC

LD021519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Dragan Blazevic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and republican secretary for agriculture and forestry, today received the delegation from the Armenian SSR, headed by Vladimir Migranovich Movsesyan, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks with the republican secretary for agriculture and forestry the visitors from the USSR were acquainted with the degree of development of agriculture in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The delegation from the Armenian SSR showed particular interest in the system of planning in the basic organizations of associated labor in the sphere of agriculture, in the manner of association between individual farmers to form agroindustrial combines, in yields achieved by private farms, in the development of stock-breeding in the mountain areas of the republic, and in other questions.

During its 4-day stay in Bosnia and Hercegovina the delegation from the Armenian SSR will visit the UPI and HEPOK agro-industrial combine.

LCY ECONOMIC STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD050048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1833 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A study delegation of the LCY, who will study the policy of the CPSU in seeking solutions to current economic problems, left for Moscow today. The delegation is led by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee.

SLOVENE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELORUSSIA 4 JUNE

LD050838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia led by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, arrived in Minsk this afternoon on a visit to Belorussia. At the Minsk airport the delegation was welcomed by Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; Viktor Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is also chairman of the Republican State Planning Commission; Vice Premier Ilya Glazkov; Anatoliy Gurinovich, Belorussian minister of foreign affairs; and by Fedor Sambuk, administrator of affairs of the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

The Slovene delegation, which is on a 5-day visit to Belorussia, also comprises Dr Boris Zidaric, vice president of the Slovene Chamber of Economy; Jernej Jan, vice chairman of the Republican Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and Iztok Winkler, chairman of the Republican Committee for Research Activity.

MSZMP'S GYENES ARRIVES 4 JUNE AT LCY INVITATION

LD042315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--Central Committee Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Andras Gyenes today arrived on a working friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Gyenes is the guest of the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF CAPE VERDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

Military Schools Center Briefing

LD021642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of defense and national security of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cape Verde, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces at the head of his country's military delegation, visited the high military schools center in Belgrade today. In this university-level and scientific-research establishment of the Yugoslav People's Army the visitors were greeted by Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic, head of the center. The visitors were briefed on the organization of the center and on the system of training officer cadres.

Meeting With Kolisevski, Ljubicic

LD042338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of defense and national security of the Cape Verde Republic.

Minister Da Luz conveyed the greetings of the Cape Verde President Pereira to President Tito. Vice President Lazar Kolisevski returned the greetings and best wishes of President Tito to President Pereira.

In a long, cordial and friendly conversation, it was noted with satisfaction that the stands and views of the two countries on the policy of nonalinement, its significance, and the guarding of its independence and on the struggle for equitable and democratic relations in the world are identical. During the talks the desire and readiness on both sides was expressed for the further comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation.

Minister Da Luz was accompanied by Angelo Dantas, commander in chief of the armed forces. The reception was also attended by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

LD042334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Vasil Tudzarov, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, today received the Chinese agricultural delegation led by Zhao Fan, vice minister of agriculture and director of the State Administration for Land Regulation. [second title as received] The Chinese agricultural delegation is on a 2-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. In the talks views were exchanged on the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

AGREEMENT ON OIL, GAS PROSPECTING INITIALED WITH ALGERIA

LD032342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2040 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, June 3 (TANJUG)--Representatives of the "Naftagas" Yugoslav enterprise and of the "Sonatrec" Algerian national company have initialled here a co-operation agreement for the oil and gas prospecting.

Under the agreement, "Naftagas" will invest twenty million dollars within four years to prospect for oil at 12,000 square kilometres.

Yugoslav and Algerian experts estimate that the Algerian region in question is promising in terms of oil prospecting and that favourable results can be expected. The agreement sepcifies that 51 percent of the discovered oil will belong to "Sonatrac", and 49 percent to "Naftagas". It is emphasized in "Naftagas" that a course of such co-operation, especially now at the time of energy crisis in the world, is the proper way to provide necessary quantities of oil for the country.

Negotiations on such co-operation are in course with Tunisia, Angola and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

BELGRADE RADIO LOOKS TO MORE TRADE WITH ROMANIA

AU012011 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Nemanja Vukovic commentary]

[Text] It was assessed at the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian Committee for Economic Cooperation which just concluded in Bucharest that mutual trade is lagging behind what has been fixed in the 5-year trade agreement. If the present pace is continued, it is uncertain whether the set plan of trade will be realized by the end of the 5-year period. The chief reason is undeveloped industrial cooperation and the absence of joint undertakings in the production of raw materials and the construction of large projects.

Therefore, the session of the mixed committee passed in a search for possibilities to overcome stagnation in the cooperation of the two economies. Useful initiatives were made and it was agreed how they should be realized. It is no accident that much attention in these endeavors was paid to raw materials: What can be produced in the two countries and exchanged on a long-term basis, not just in one 5-year plan, but over a much longer period, until 1990.

The more and more serious difficulties of the developed world in the supply of raw materials also cause other countries to think about a future in which raw materials will be the basic precondition of development. Yugoslav and Romanian businessmen now intend to explore and jointly utilize iron and copper ores. Serious thought is also given to a division of labor in agriculture and joint appearances in third markets.

Industrial cooperation, which generates great expectations, must in the future result more from the initiatives of the economy itself and less from calculations of planning organs. One has in mind a further development of cooperation in petrochemicals, in which Romania has a lead, in the production of machine tools, agricultural machines, means of transport and automobiles.

Our shipbuilding, which is more developed than the Romanian one, will make a great contribution to cooperation. It is stressed that it will not be a simple exchange of parts but joint production.

Both Romania and Yugoslavia have ever greater needs for energy. Good experiences in the utilization of the power of the Danube will serve in further exploration of the energy potential of both countries. One must also mention joint efforts to promote the present slow railroad traffic and the irregular air traffic between the two countries. If we also add the determination that local border traffic, which complements trade, be further developed, one can soon expect more favorable results in overall trade relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, two friendly countries, which have had no unsolved mutual problems so far.

TANJUG REPORTS DETAILS OF CUSTOMS AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA

LD030718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2232 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, and Novak Pribicevic, the SFRY ambassador in Vienna, today exchanged ratification instruments in connection with the agreement between Yugoslavia and Austria on administrative cooperation and mutual help in customs questions in order to eliminate infringements of customs regulations.

Among other things, the agreement envisages concrete forms of cooperation between Yugoslav and Austrian customs organs in the struggle against customs infringements, particularly in the sphere of curbing drug- and alcohol-smuggling.

Both sides indicated at the meeting the importance of the agreement for the continued construction of relations between the two neighboring countries, particularly in the customs sphere.

DOLANC ADDRESSES ZAGREB MEETING ON TITO'S VISIT TO USSR

LD011850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--A meeting of leading political figures of the Croatian Republic today heard a speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the significance of the recent visit to the USSR by a Yugoslav delegation led by President Tito.

In the large hall of the Building of Sociopolitical Organizations, Stane Dolanc informed the meeting in detail about the results of talks with the leaders of the Soviet Union, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, and about other aspects of this exceptionally significant visit.

MIKULIC TAKES PART IN STARI GRAD MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD042330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part today in Sarajevo in the work of the session of the Stari Grad Municipal Committee which discussed the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the role of sociopolitical organizations in the political system of socialist self-management, with particular emphasis on the place and role of the municipal organization of the League of Communists.

The session noted the significant activity of the League of Communists in affirming the political system in the area of this municipality with a population of around 87,000, 15,000 of whom are employed. This activity has taken place in 182 basic organizations of the League of Communists and with the mediation of 4,000 delegates and 570 delegations.

The session stressed the results and problems in the functioning of the delegate system, the role of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other forms of activity in developing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

Taking part in the debate, Branko Mikulic made a positive assessment of the activity of municipal committees, an activity which, as he said, has also resulted in an intensified activity by basic organizations of the League of Communists. Mikulic stressed in particular the significance of the delegate system, whose successful functioning thwarts the phenomenon of technobureaucracy and restricts the room for such behavior.

Mikulic also spoke about the significance of the activity of the basic organization of the League of Communists, which plays a crucial role in our society, also about the phenomena of restricting the term of policy of stabilization, which is being interpreted in some collectives chiefly as implying a reduction in entertainment costs and other factors of economic activity and not as (increasing) labor productivity. He also spoke of some other topical problems in the work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists which he had visited in Sarajevo in the last few days.

After the session, talks were held on the subject of topical issues in the international political situation with particular reference to the situation in the international (?workers') movement and in the nonalined movement. Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium, also took part today in Sarajevo in the work of the session of the Sarajevska Pivara basic organization of the League of Communists which discussed the communists' tasks in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

LJUBICIC, OFFICERS VISIT UTVA AIRCRAFT FACTORY

LD012218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pancevo--Army Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, Federal secretary for national defense, together with Col Gen Branislav Joksovic and Maj Gen Milorad Pastrovic visited today the Utva aircraft factory in Pancevo.

The high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army toured the production halls of the basic organization of associated labor which produces relevant parts, and inspected the Utva-75 and Utva-78 aircraft of the Pancevo factory.

Having toured the production installations, General Ljubicic and members of the delegation had talks with Zdravko Rapajic, director of the basic organization of associated labor producing relevant parts. They discussed problems and promotion of production.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES CHRISTIAN ADVENTIST DELEGATION

LD012300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Veselin R. Djuranovic, member of the Executive Council of Montenegro and chairman of the Republican Commission for Religious Questions, today received representatives of the Christian Adventist Church Jovan Slankamenac, Ilija Stanojevic and Miodrag Piroski.

Talks were held on the consequences of the Montenegro earthquake and on measures to be taken to overcome the problems caused by the earthquake's destructive effects.

CROATIAN PRESIDENT REVIEWS OPPOSITION TO SELF-MANAGING POLICIES

LD011536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency, stated in a speech that the legal and sociopolitical questions about the building of the system of socialist self-management, which are being discussed by the conference of lawyers in the Yugoslav economy in Opatija, are of exceptional importance. They complement social and political efforts to promote self-management and reinforce its foundations as an integral social system.

Blazevic believes that there is a need for a thorough examination of whether our actions, conduct and proceedings are directed toward the development of self-management, or whether they circumvent it.

Jakov Blazevic asked whether this is a genuine danger, and to what degree it is an incorrect practice by which the self-management of working people and citizens is compromised, and said that this is a question which must be answered, no longer in principle or abstractly, but very concretely, according to one's own practice and in relation to one's own environment.

Blazevic stressed that unless the role of the League of Communists and its program is appropriately realized in every area under current socioeconomic conditions, the potential is opened in every work and social community for factionalism, privatization, opportunism and appropriation of all kinds, for phenomena which have nothing in common with self-management and socialism, and he insisted on the realization of legality. He said that this relates equally to the role of state organs, inspection organs and to all self-managing organs in work organization and others--from workers control to social self-management lawyers.

However, control is greatest if we activate all working people and develop creative criticism which facilitates the development of the entire system, and not criticism which hampers or halts it within a narrow localized scope and conception. This is even more essential since the problems that we are debating today can be resolved in the specific conditions of the struggle for general economic and social stabilization, with increased efforts and with realistic views on the weaknesses and difficulties that are widely known. However, the question is how each person approaches these difficulties: Are all of them difficulties in the implementation of the system, in the realization of the current economic policy, or are they weaknesses of the system itself? Some people discuss these weaknesses in a realistic way, and some not only in an unrealistic way, but in a provocative way, harnessing themselves to various propaganda wheels directed against our country and against socialism as a whole.

Referring to a section of rather reactionary foreign press about our shortcomings--which we do not hide--Blazevic said that behind all this there are the intersts of those who desire to reduce the prestige and importance which Yugoslavia has in the nonalined world and international relations in general. These games appear almost always in cycles before every important gathering of the nonalined countries or before action undertaken by our country. Our information media must develop a good ear for such actions against Yugoslavia and its policy and must parry this kind of pressure in a corresponding manner. Some of our critics, who usually watch our economic developments from the side, panic and ask the question which we have already convincingly answered positively in our practice, that is, have we built our system on good foundations? In this respect, we must undoubtedly discriminate between those who are committed to the self-managing socialist system and those who, by their negative criticism and slogans, phrases and abstractions, and without deeper study of our reality, deliver lectures and think that this is all that must be done. They are destructive, Blazevic said, and added that we must strive for successful functioning of the system and for the elimination of those elements which can lead us to delays and the wrong road.

The question of our constant involvement and striving to apply the new system is a profound political question which requires our full responsibility and corresponding social and political orientation. There are quite clear orientations about this. Comrade Tito also spoke about this on several occasions. Tito's assessments represent a sober analysis of our situation and a recommendation for our daily work. Tito's words represent a call to work and self-confidence.

LCY 'HAS NOT GIVEN UP VANGUARD ROLE' IN SELF-MANAGING DEMOCRACY

LD280732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0824 GMT 27 May 79 LD

["LC Authority of Arguments and Political Action Against Arbitration by Committees"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Although through the battle which it waged for self-managing delegate democracy, the League of Communists "has lost" its command position, it has not given up its vanguard role. Only the place and method of implementing such a role has been altered.

No longer is it done by offering ready-made solutions either to the monolithic basic organization or to the Central Committee, but through a widely ramified political delegate structure; and no longer with the argument of the party's authority, but with the authority of arguments.

These orientations were confirmed once again last week at a session at the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Speakers at that meeting were members of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee at the federal conference of the SAWPY and delegates of the SFRY Assembly who are at the same time also members of the Central Committee.

"It seems to me that in the League of Communists we are still somewhat under the influence of fear not to interfere," Kiro Hadzivasilev, delegate of the SFRY Assembly, said on that occasion. And he went on to elaborate on this idea: This is not a question of a demand to return to old practices, but of the League of Communists being felt more as a subjective political factor along the paths which lead to decisionmaking in delegate assemblies and bodies.

As a delegate of the SFRY assembly, Hadzivasilev (and not only he) spoke of his impression that the political subject--the SAWPY, the LCY, trade unions and others--acts to a considerable extent as observer in relation to the work in the Delegate Assembly. A similar impression has also been gained by working groups of the Central Committee which have been visiting municipal and basic organizations for over a month. The League of Communists committees often lack basic insight into the work of delegate bodies.

The very fact that the above meeting had been convened at the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee demonstrates the resolve to start more decisively with the implementation of the new role of the League of Communists in the political system.

The work is not simple. Under the slogan about the "slowness" and "inefficiency" of the delegate path towards decision-making, there are still considerable dangers of demands to return to the old, to have this or that party committee arbitrate, to wish that, for instance, the LCY Central Committee or its Presidium would "cut short" the years of waiting for several inter-republican agreements pertaining to the system.

On the other hand, a passive attitude regarding the problems in the functioning of delegate bodies--problems which mark to a considerable extent the present state of affairs--is no less dangerous.

There is no other alternative between commanding and being passive than day to day political action. In basic organizations of the League of Communists as well as in party leaderships at the federal level the functioning of delegate bodies must become "the duty point" of all agendas, as Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said at the meeting.

And this not, of course, in order to end the debate there, within the framework of the organization, but in order to verify later the weight and significance of adopted attitudes in the day to day practice of delegate bodies. In this context, the tasks in the federation, in the Central Committee and its Presidium, are much less practical and political than in the case at the level of republics and provinces, and in particular of municipalities. After all, right up to republican leaderships, the League of Communists is most directly in evidence in the work of delegate bodies: It elects its own delegation to the socio-political chamber.

Unless the influences of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical subjects are daily present, the delegate bodies, objectively speaking, cannot successfully carry out the function given to them by the system. And without the mechanisms of the delegate system being fully in operation, it is not difficult to imagine that executive operative organs could be transformed into real exponents of power, be they called operative collegia of basic organizations of associated labor, executive councils of municipalities or executive councils.

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SERBIA NOTED

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["14th Session of Serbian LC Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the period since the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the clearing up of liberalism in Serbia, a reaffirmation of ideological and educational work in the League of Communists has been achieved. According to data presented by Milojko Drulovic, the number of participants at platforms and the number of people attending political schools in the country is more than several hundred thousand annually, and it is characteristic of this that participation by workers is twice as great as their participation in League of Communists membership. Ideological work today is of greater significance, for three fifths of LCY membership were received into membership since 1970 and about 70 percent of the newly received members are young people. About a third of LCY membership are young people and the question arises as to whether such a mass organization can be a vanguard. Merely increasing membership without organized direction on the ideological front can make the League of Communists sluggish in action and opinion, and the League of Communists' capability for action and its energy depend to the greatest extent on political information activity and ideological training. Drulovic directed attention to the fact that Marxist education should not only relate to the chosen ones, the "vanguard in the vanguard," but to the whole of the membership, although a realistic and differentiated approach is necessary, depending on education, capability and inclination. Drulovic referred in particular to the negative phenomena of the commercialization of bad taste and imitativeness in entertainment, about which people sometimes keep silent because of fear of sectarianism, and he also referred to insufficient synchronization in ideopolitical activity, as a result of which some personalities with which the League of Communists is in confrontation in one republic represent cultural workers of their environment in another republic.

According to Prof Dr Miladina Korac, the leading cadres consist more and more of young, highly educated people who, however, lack a Marxist education. The greater part of these leading cadres do not read either contemporary or classic Marxist literature, and there are a large number who do not even know the true content of some of the most significant documents such as the constitution, the law on associated labor and congress resolutions. Because they are overburdened with current political work, they really are not able to read enough, apart from the material for the meetings which they prepare and lead. But it is also a fact that real concern for the Marxist education of leading cadres has also lagged behind, Korac stressed, presenting examples from the past as to the attention in the Yugoslav Communist Party and LCY devoted to ideological work, particularly individual work. The development of collective work and leadership will give more time to the leading cadre for ideological work, but a program of Marxist education should be set up in all leading bodies for their own members and this would have a positive influence on their training and more broadly on ideological work in the League of Communists and society.

Agim Zatrici presented the positive results and experiences of the development of Marxist education in the Kosovo League of Communists, but he warned that a discrepancy had been noted between the needs and readiness of communists and working people and the organization of Marxist education which is not yet at the level of the role of the subjective forces led by the League of Communists. Zatrici pointed out that sometimes merely the method of work--verbalism and so forth--are mistakenly "blamed" for weaknesses in ideological education, and often it is a case of essential weaknesses, of dogmatized and schematized contents which do not correspond to practice.

In a critical analysis of the relations between Marxist education and everyday life, Prof Dr Miroslav Pecujlic noted that a type of impoverished "petty-official--ecclesiastical" Marxism, repulsive to the younger generation, is still influential. This Marxism offers an idealized picture of the world, gives no answers to the complex and profound contradictions, and is often at variance with everyday experience. On the other hand, abstract, "academic" Marxism is in evidence, which frequently ends up in negative criticism of everything which exists, and in nihilism.

Ziva Mitrov said that positive changes have been realized in Pancevo by bringing ideological education closer to working and living environments, so that micro-Marxist centers have been formed in work organizations, and preparations are underway for them to be founded in larger settlements, too.

Dobrila Vasiljevic proposed that experiences of ideological work in basic organizations should be followed systematically in KOMUNIST, that themes from ideological work programs should be worked out and that a special column should be started, aimed at self-education and communists' individual ideological work.

Speaking about ideological trends in historiography, Dr Mirko Mirkovic noted with reference to the example of the creation of the unified Yugoslav state and the national history of Serbia that Marxist methodology was strengthening and the uncritical part of bourgeois methodology was retreating. The romantic remains which bourgeois historiography created out of individual events and personalities are being shed completely, but there must be even greater development of the League of Communist's education and scientific sensitivity towards the instances of befogging history which still exist.

In the context of the development of the political system the role of ideological work is strengthening, stressed Dr Zarko Papic, saying that economic problems also have a very expressed ideological aspect. That is why consciousness about the unity of economic and self-management development must be constantly fostered.

Following a very exhaustive discussion, in which 24 members of the Central Committee took part, a new program of ideopolitical training was adopted, according to which the Central Committee will work until the next congress of the Serbian League of Communists. All League of Communists basic organizations are obliged to set up and realize their own programs of ideological work on the basis of this program. In the discussion, in which the assumptions in the introductory report by Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, were confirmed, there was also discussion of many other questions of ideological work which served for a critical consideration of practice in this sphere and the setting up of tasks for the coming period.

Concluding the session, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, stressed that it had been confirmed that significant results had been achieved in the development of ideological work and that the situation in which it had been uncontrolled and superficial had been overcome.

But, with regard to the current and ever increasing significance of Marxist education, many tasks in this sphere lie ahead.

BELGRADE COMMUNISTS ELECT NEW CITY COMMITTEE

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[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Excerpts] The following is a report on the session of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade which discussed the currently important ideological questions of the further socialization of culture and the information media and the tasks of the League of Communists. Representatives of cultural, work and sociopolitical organizations of the city, the republic and the federation attended the session. Boris Iluenko, member of the City Conference of the League of Communists, delivered the introductory report.

The City Conference also discussed the question of reorganization and election of the City Committee in accordance with the statutory decision of the organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade. Belgrade Radio correspondent Zivojin Jerotijevic attended this part of the session and he reports:

In accordance with the statutory decision of the Belgrade party organization, which was adopted at the beginning of May, today the City Conference elected a new City Committee of 20 members, including six workers. As a collective democratic organ in which all members have equal obligations, rights and responsibilities both for their own work and for the work of the committee as a whole, the committee will carry out one part of the operational-executive tasks heretofore performed by the secretariat. The other part of these tasks will be carried out by seven executive secretaries.

In accordance with the statutory decision, Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the City Conference, will perform the function of the chairman of the City Committee. Ratko Butulija was elected as secretary of the Political Executive Organ of the City Conference. The following were elected as members: Vladimir Babsek, Uros Bajic, Zivorad Kovacevic, Stanko Kreca, Milos Lazarevic, Dr Vasa Milincevic, Dragan Nikolic, Milan Pavkovic, Dobrivoje Petrovic, Boza Prodanovic, Milan Radic, Boro Radovic, Radoslav Radovic, Milanka Stankovic, Dr Miodrag Trajkovic, Radmila Vojnovic and Mihajlo Vukasinovic. The nomination of Dragan Jovic as candidate for member of the City Committee was also supported but it was necessary for him first to be appointed as member of the City Conference.

An hour ago the newly elected City Committee of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade opened its first session. It is discussing economic stabilization.

BRIEFS

DANUBE REGULATION ALLOCATION--Belgrade--The republics and provinces agreed today to allocate 640 million dinars from the federal budget over the next 5 years for regulation of the Danube from Belgrade to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border. Agreement on this was reached at a session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Finance, chaired by Milija Kovacevic. The delegates coordinated the standpoints on the draft law concerning the total sum to finance the program for the third stage of investment work, equipment supply and technical resources for regulating the Danube in the period 1979-1983. These funds will be used to acquire equipment and carry out work over 1,168 km of this international waterway. Two stages of the work on regulating the Danube in our country have so far been carried out. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 30 May 79 LD]